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12 May 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1408

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12 May 1983

USSR REPORT

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No. 1408

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INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON WESTERN 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

AU111256 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 83 p 6

[Interview with Prof Lt Gen Dmitriy Volkogonov, PhD, by APN military commentator V. Morozov: "The Strategy of Psychological Warfare; the Dirty Methods of Anticommunist Propaganda"--place and date not given]

[Text] The political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983 stresses that having such a powerful impact on people's minds as the press, television and radio for spreading tendentious and outright slanderous reports that portray in a distorted manner the situation in individual countries and their policy and thereby sow alienation and hatred among countries. Particularly dangerous are activities that conceal the realistic threat of the outbreak of a nuclear war coming from militaristic circles, especially in the United States, the leader of NATO.

At the request of ANP military commentator V. Morozov, Prof Lt Gen Dmitriy Volkogonov, PhD, who is an expert on military-political affairs, has answered some questions concerning the specific features of the western strategy of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries.

[Question] A very important role in the "psychological warfare" that is being waged by the centers of Western propaganda against the socialist countries is played by the radio. On what do the efforts of the Western broadcasting centers concentrate at present?

[Answer] The main emphasis in the propaganda that is destined for the socialist countries is now being put on attempts to discredit their social and state system and to show some sort of a "crisis" of its foundations; on instigating nationalistic prejudices and vestiges; on reviving an interest in religion in the political context; on generating people's discontent with their lives, work and social security; on evoking an unhealthy interest in miscellaneous negative facts, data and events and on enforcing various conjectures, rumors and theories about the further development of present events and potential future changes and economic and political steps.

[Question] This "collection" of the directions of psychological warfare mirrors only some aspects of antisocialist misinformation. Many of the topics of the radio broadcasts undoubtedly assume the character of long-term campaigns.

[Answer] Of course. Such campaigns are, for example, the attacks pertaining to the events in Afghanistan or Poland, to the "Soviet military threat," to "human rights," the "European question," the "situation of Moslems in the USSR," the "protection of people with a different mode of thinking," the "emigration problem," the "persecution of dissidents" and so forth.

All these campaigns are being artificially blown up by means of a premeditated dramatization of the events and outright fabrications, by inventing "new" facts and by involving in the discussion of these issues persons who are known to the general public in the West, among them scientists, actors, painters, writers, politicians and army representatives.

In view of the fact that virtually every family in the countries of the socialist community has in its apartment a radio receiver, the CIA and similar institutions concentrate chiefly on subversive radio propaganda as a means of instilling bourgeois ideas in people's minds.

To save their reputation of being "objective," the programs of Voice of America, for example, from time to time subject the bourgeois way of life to a carefully measured dose of criticism or even some secondary aspects of Washington's domestic and foreign policy, cultural phenomena and so forth. However, let us stress again that this is done with a single goal in mind--to inspire confidence in such radio broadcasts and to create the illusion of impartiality.

[Question] What is characteristic of the present methods of the Western "psychological warfare?"

[Answer] The theorists and practitioners of "psychological warfare"--in which, as they believe, anything goes, including radio broadcasts--use in their operations everything conceivable. This is being done by means of reporting news coming from anonymous sources, by presenting distorted versions of events coming from antisocialist elements, with the help of scarcely camouflaged inflammatory statements and so forth.

The highest U.S. representatives are often involved in these actions. For example, in connection with the "Week of Oppressed Nations" (by which, needless to say, America understands the socialist countries), American presidents regularly speak to commentators. C. Weinberger, for example, and many other military officials of NATO, regularly come up with pieces of misinformation about the correlation of military forces. All kinds of renegades, the social scum of society, present on the radio their provocative, repulsive fabrications and slanders. For example, in 1982 the Voice of America more than once pressed the microphone into the hands of the Soviet-hater Bukovskiy, the emigre Maksimov, Spasowski and Rurarz, former ambassadors of the Polish People's Republic to the United States and Japan, the traitor Grigorenko and many others who do not represent anyone save for the CIA and other espionage organizations, wretched emigre "unions" and the like.

The tactics of radio broadcasts in "psychological warfare" is determined by the existing military-political situation and by the goals which the true owners and masters of the radio centers set for them. Depending on the degree to which tension grows, radio propaganda, too, becomes more intensive. It is aimed at direct intellectual provocations, inciting fear, counter-revolutionary appeals and plain lies.

[Question] What are the ultimate goals pursued by these methods of "psychological warfare?"

[Answer] By means of the actions of "psychological warfare," our class enemies seek to politically disorient the people of the socialist countries. For this purpose they have established a gigantic network of political misinformation. It is aimed at implanting in the socialist social awareness incorrect ideas, alien views, illusions, fabrications and distorted notions.

At present more than 60 large radio stations in major capitalist countries work upon the socialist countries. On aggregate they broadcast more than 450 hours a day, more than 250 hours of them to the Soviet Union. The instructions by which this machinery of "psychological warfare" is guided have been very candidly explained by M. Chukas, the well-known bourgeois expert on subversive operations: "With the help of radio propaganda it is necessary to change an aware person into an unaware one, to disinform those who are informed and to change the convinced person into a doubting one. It is necessary to pry people away from the communist goals. That is the crucial thing."

The operations of "psychological warfare" implemented by the agencies of bourgeois propaganda do not merely seek to weaken the role of communist conviction, way of life and morality but at the same time want to substitute their Western "values" for them: individualism, egotism, nationalism, tendencies toward private ownership, political indifference, skepticism and nihilism. With this in mind they are making an extensive use, especially in the radio propaganda, of fabrications about "personal freedom," "human rights," and "genuine democracy," all presented in the appropriate bourgeois ideological wrapping. Needless to say that these intellectual subversionists strive to conceal that it was precisely capitalism that gave birth to fascism, cultivates racism and nationalism, suffers from the incurable diseases of crime and unemployment and inflicts the threat of destructive wars upon mankind. The hypocrites of "psychological warfare" seek to present only the consumer's shopwindow of the "free world" and avoid the discussion of the deep causes of social upheavals, armed conflicts, the arms race and other crisis-ridden phenomena of the capitalist world.

[Question] From which centers of Western propaganda are the greatest streams of misinformation poured to the countries of the socialist community?

[Answer] Anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda is being implemented by many centers of ideological subversion, whose activities are coordinated primarily by USIA (The United States Information Agency). In 1982 alone, the agency's budget amounted to more than \$900 million. Every year the United States spends more than \$3 billion on acts of "psychological warfare" and ideological subversion.

Following the approval of the "truth project"--a special doctrine of "psychological warfare"--various agencies have become even more broadly involved in it. Working in the sphere of "psychological warfare" are, alongside the USIA, the CIA, the management of the State Department's intelligence service, the FBI, the Council for International Radio Broadcasting and the RAND Corporation. NATO's ideological committee also closely cooperates with the U.S. subversive agencies. At the head of these agencies are many state and "social" organizations. The most influential of these center are: In the United States--the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution and Peace, the Columbia University's Russian Center and the center for international studies attached to the University of Miami; in the FRG it is the network of "Eastern institutes" and in Great Britain the International Institute for Strategic Studies. A great portion of what these subversive centers and organizations "produce" is used in radio propaganda.

Dozens of bourgeois radio station are broadcasting to the Soviet Union, in many languages of the USSR's peoples: for instance, the Voice of America, the BBC, the radios of Rome, Canada, Israel, and many others. The propaganda means of the American military machinery are also actively participating in the radio war against the socialist countries. In his book "The Vultures' Passion," American sociologist T. Coffin writes that "The Pentagon has at its disposal an enormous propaganda machinery for its plans of political and moral army training and psychological warfare. These U.S. troops have 250 high-performance transmitters and dozens of television studios, all situated abroad. All the broadcasts of these centers are overflowing with anti-communism and American morale [moralka]."

The whole of this enormous machinery for influencing the people's minds, this tool of subversion in the airwaves, does not remain inactive for a single moment. All the broadcasts of these stations show a clearly subversive character. Recently the volume of fabrications about the "growing Soviet Military threat" to the West, about the "aggressive of communism," the inevitable "rearmament of the free world" and so forth has been growing in the broadcast of the propaganda centers. All this is merely escalating tension in the world.

[Question] Washington's partners in the NATO pact are also contributing to complicating the international situation and increasing the danger of war. At the NATO council's winter session, which was held last December in Brussels, the political and military figures of West European capitalist countries approved what is, in effect, an escalation of the arms race; they confirmed their agreement with the deployment of almost 600 American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. One has the impression here that the NATO figures, blindly following the United States, are in a way closing their eyes to the situation in their own countries, where an anti-militarist and antimissile movement is increasingly spreading....

[Answer] Millions of people are demanding that the arms races be stopped. The arms manufacturers of the "crusade" against socialism are deaf to the public's appeals, and are "substantiating" their militarist activity by an alleged "Soviet threat"; and the radio propaganda, as well as other mass communications media, are in fact continuing to stultify the people.

It is high time to grasp that, from the viewpoint of maintaining peace, all countries are sitting in the same boat on the open seas, with no other ship or island in sight. And the attempt to destroy a partner-enemy can end in the sinking of the entire boat of existence, with all its passengers.

The mass information media operating in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements can help grasp this situation and convince people that the problems of security cannot be resolved by military means. Security lies elsewhere: it lies in the ability to avert a nuclear catastrophe, and not in the ability to win. It is exactly for this reason that the socialist countries' appeal is so extremely topical--the appeal to activate the fight for peace and for not permitting the use of mass information media to justify the policy of confrontation and arms races, the appeal expressed by the political declaration of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

CSO: 2400/251

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. 'ANTICOMMUNISM' ON POLAND LINKED TO NEW TERRITORIES QUESTION

PM310951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Jerzy Waczynski under the rubric "Foreign Publicists for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "Ally and Friend"]

[Text] Gdansk, [no date given]--On 30 March 1945 the Soviet army and sub-units of the Polish People's Army liberated Gdansk from the fascist occupiers. The national flag of the Polish state was raised above the city.

In the last few days of March each year Gdansk puts on a festive appearance. The sea breeze flutters the white-and-red and the scarlet flags. The people's thoughts turn back to the past. Flowers laid at monuments of military glory and heroism, exhibition halls with historic exhibits, newspaper pages of veterans' memoirs, meetings between old comrades-in-arms--all this takes us back to the terrible years of World War II and the memorable year of 1945 when Gdansk was liberated by the Soviet army and Polish People's Army soldiers, who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Soviet soldiers.

This event was especially significant. The old Polish city was returned to mother Poland. And today, 38 years later, we see this as a fact of tremendous significance, which influenced the future of Poland and of the entire continent of Europe.

The liberation of Gdansk in 1945 and its return to Poland was not only of military significance. This was an act of enormous political importance. Gdansk, which for Hitler was only the pretext to launch the bloodiest war in history, became a peaceful Polish city in 1945. The blood of the 40,000 Soviet soldiers who died in the battles for it was a heroic sacrifice made in the name of the life and tranquillity of future generations. The 38 post-war years are evidence that the borders established then in Europe have been an important factor for the preservation of peace in the region.

This, however, disturbs the imperialist forces in the West, where the supporters of revanchism and border revision raise their heads from time to time. But their attacks come up against the firm position of the USSR and all of socialist community countries and the defense might of the Warsaw Pact organization.

In 1980 the revanchists attempted yet again to use the complicated situation in Poland against the unity of socialist countries. Even now there are slogans circulating among FRG Government circles which are highly reminiscent of Adenauer's policy during the "cold war" times. The latest election victory by the coalition of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Socialist Union testifies that the revanchist forces can still count on support. Mainly from the present U.S. administration. Revanchism occupies a "place of honor" within its policy of violent anticommunism. The reactionary circles are trying to count on it in their anti-Polish policy. Their goal is to raise doubts about the prospects of peaceful development in Europe and fan by all means a feeling of uncertainty among the people living on territories returned to Poland in accordance with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

This lands compromise about one-third of the state's entire territory. [as printed] Now that Poland has started to emerge from the economic crisis which hit hard all aspects of its life, the West German revanchists would like to load yet another burden on the Poles' shoulders: uncertainty about tomorrow linked with the country's allegedly temporary borders. This means raising doubts about the meaning of life of an entire generation of people who have rebuilt the city from the ruins of war and are linking their future with their native places.

Gdansk's port and shipbuilding center are a window to the world for Poland. The city has been transformed during the postwar years. Its residents have not only carefully restored the architectural monuments of Stare Myasto but have also build new residential districts and enterprises. Among the major industrial projects are the V. I. Lenin Shipyard, which is developing thanks to orders from the Soviet Union, and the North Port with its high level of automation. Gdansk today is one of Poland's most important industrial centers possessing an advanced science and culture and organically linked with the entire country through ties of cooperation. It can be said without exaggeration that Gdansk, returned in 1945 to Poland, has become one with it forever. This is why its residents can give only one answer to the West German revanchists: there are not and there cannot be any border problems; Polish Gdansk is an indisputable historical fact.

Every clear-thinking Pole today turns his thoughts not only to historic justice but mainly to what guarantees the inviolability of Poland's present borders. The guarantee here is mainly our belonging to the socialist society and the inviolability of this alliance. The Soviet Union's firm position and its peace initiatives are of paramount significance for the confidence with which each proud Pole to the future and for peace in Europe, [as printed] especially now when the United States is opening a new round of the arms race.

The Reagan administration, blinded by anticommunism, chases illusory possibilities to weaken the alliance of socialist countries. The extremists of solidarity, whose headquarters was in Gdansk, fed the hopes of anti-socialist forces that the development of events might follow their plans. Nevertheless, the decisive measures by the military council of national salvation, the PZPR and the Polish Government in December 1981 put a clear end to these calculations. Poland and the Poles want least of all to be the "hot spot" of Europe.

In recalling the experience of history, the period between World War I and II which was so dramatic for Gdansk, the fascist atrocities in the coastal region, the Soviet army's heroism and sacrifice in liberating the city and today's demands by FRG revanchists, we are convinced once more that only the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the entire socialist community guarantees peace at home for the Poles. This confidence is also based on the ideological unity between the peoples of our countries who are building socialism and the assistance which the Soviet Union rendered us in the first postwar years and still renders us today, helping our republic to come out of the economic crisis.

True friends show themselves in adversity. The latest period has been hard for Poland. The Soviet Union, our ally and friend, has helped us to overcome it.

CSO: 1807/230

INTERNATIONAL

NINETEENTH CENTURY XINJIANG RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AGAINST CHINESE RULE RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur at 2330 GMT on 7 April 1983 carries a talk by Soviet Historian Kadyrov on the 121st anniversary of the resistance of the Tong'an people in China.

The radio states that in the spring of 1862, large numbers of Chinese troops were ordered into Gansu and Shaanxi provinces and Chinese officials began a campaign aimed at eliminating the Tong'an people. It adds that this forced the Tong'an people to retreat toward Xinjiang in order to avoid being massacred.

Recalling the establishment of an independent administration in Xinjiang aimed at protecting the Tong'an people as well as the other peoples living in Xinjiang against the onslaught of Chinese troops, the radio stresses: "This new administration lasted nearly 3 years. The struggle of the Tong'an people for their usurped rights continued unwaveringly. [sentence indistinct] Meanwhile, the life of the people living on lands liberated from the oppression of the officials of the ruler of China prospered. They began to live [words indistinct]. However, large numbers of troops loyal to the ruler of China began arriving in Xinjiang toward the end of 1876."

Recalling the armed clashes between the forces of the new administration in Xinjiang and Chinese troops, and describing the heroic attempts made by the former to maintain their ground against superior numbers, the radio laments the fact that Xinjiang's resistance had to be crushed by overpowering Chinese troops. It concludes: "However, the Tong'an people proved that they would not surrender to the measures adopted by the Chinese ruler. In fact, they raised the banner of liberation against the cruel Chinese ruler. They intensified their (?activities) for liberation, a concept sacred to all the peoples in China."

CSO: 1837/101

INTERNATIONAL

MEMOIRS OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GREECE CONCLUDED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 2, March-April 1983 (signed to press 22 February 1983) pages 93-102 carries a 9,000-word article titled "At the Post of Soviet Ambassador to Greece" by M. G. Sergeyev, who served as Soviet ambassador to Greece from 1953 to 1962. The article consists of Sergeyev's memoirs during the Karamanlis period. The first part of these memoirs appeared in the January-February 1983 issue of this journal.

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CSO: 1800/1052

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION IN TASHKENT--A group of representatives from the International Union of Liberal and Radical Youths [title as heard] departed Tashkent on 14 April. During their stay in Tashkent, the guests acquainted themselves with the work of Uzbek youth organizations and with the life of their Uzbek (?counterparts). They also visited the state university and met representatives of workers, [word indistinct] and young farmers from one of the kolkhozes in the Tashkent oblast. Susan Johnson, the head of the delegation and the secretary of the International Union of Liberal and Radical Youths, said: The aim of our visit was to establish friendly relations with the Soviet youth organizations committee [as heard] and to cooperate in safeguarding world peace regardless of various political alliances. Undoubtedly, the visit of the representatives of the International Union of Liberal and Radical Youths will strengthen solidarity between the youths of the West and those of the Soviet Union and develop relations between them [Text] [GF171554 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Apr 83 GF]

INDIAN DELEGATION IN TASHKENT--A delegation composed of a number of members from the Indian society for cultural ties with the Soviet Union has paid a 2-day visit to Tashkent while enroute to Moscow. During its stay, the delegation visited the Lenin Museum and the Uzbek exhibition of national products. The members of the delegation departed Tashkent for Moscow on 11 April. In Moscow, they will participate in the celebrations to be held to mark the 36th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and India. [GF121416 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83 GF]

SATELLITE TRANSMISSION TO CUBA--Havana: Vyacheslav Lavrentyev reports that scientific and technical information from Moscow has been received via satellite in Havana for the first time. The receiving station is at Jaruco, 40 km from Havana. It was built with Soviet assistance and now handles virtually all the telephone and television communication between Cuba and the other socialist countries. Raoul Alvarez, deputy director of the Cuban International Center for Scientific and Technical Information, says the new facility for receiving scientific and technical information is very important. So far only test transmissions have been sent; but this form of communication will soon become regular. [LD180312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Apr 83]

NURIYEV SEES ROMANIAN BEEKEEPER--On 6 April, Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Prof (V. Kharnazh) (Romania), president of the International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations, at the latter's request. During the meeting there was a talk on questions of the further development of cooperation in the beekeeping field. [Text] [PM111105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 83 First Edition p 4]

SEATTLE GROUP IN TASHKENT--A group of representatives from Seattle has arrived in Tashkent. The capital of the Uzbek SSR has fraternal relations with Seattle. The guests were received by the municipality of Tashkent on 28 March. The mayor of Tashkent briefed them on the effort made in the Uzbek SSR and in the rest of the Soviet Union to consolidate world peace. [GF301844 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Mar 83 GF]

DRA OFFICIAL IN UZBEKISTAN--Seyyed Amir Zar'e, the director of BAKHTAR, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council [title as heard], has paid a weeklong visit to Uzbekistan. In a statement to a Tashkent Radio correspondent, he said the following: I have observed Uzbekistan's development, in that I have familiarized myself with its contemporary industry, highly mechanized agricultural sector and contemporary culture. We are greatly pleased with the interest the Soviet people have been attaching to the DRA and to the effort made by the Afghan people aimed at setting up a new life. It must be noted that the Afghan people have close relations based on mutual respect with the peoples of the Soviet Union in general, and with the toiling people of Uzbekistan in particular. [Text] [GF160645 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Apr 83 GF]

CSO: 1836/13

NATIONAL

PROBLEMS OF KOLKHOZ, SOVKHOZ MANAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTED

Kolkhoz Chairman on Strengthening Kolkhoz Economy

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Ya. Ipatenko, chairman of the kolkhoz "Put'k kommunizmu," Novoodesskiy Rayon, Nikolayev Oblast: "To Be the Master on the Land"]

[Text] Yakov Pavlovich Ipatenko heads the kolkhoz "Put'k kommunizmu" which is regarded in the oblast as a school for advanced experience and for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. Its collective has repeatedly been a participant in the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the USSR. By education Ya. P. Ipatenko is an agronomist. He worked as a deputy chairman at the ispolkom of a raysovet. On his own initiative, 25 years ago he transferred to a lagging farm. He has been awarded the Orders of Lenin and of the Red Banner of Labor, and medals. He is a member of the republic Council of Kolkhozes.

Who will say that a chairman's burden is light? Probably only those who know about rural affairs and concerns from what they have heard.

A quarter of a century has passed since I was first entrusted with the kolkhoz. During this time I have seen everything. I have rejoiced about large harvests, and have grieved when the dry winds burned the grain. I have argued until I was hoarse, defending the interests of my work, and have proudly received guests who came to us to gain experience. Twice I have transferred to lagging farms. And I have been pleased when these collectives stood firmly on their legs. And the kolkhoz "Put'k kommunizmu" which I now head has frequently been a victor in republic and All-Union competitions.

Like everybody in the village, I live with the changes which have been brought by the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The party is adopting serious measures for the accomplishment of the Food Program, for providing the population more fully with foods, and industry with raw materials, and for advancing the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The mechanism of the management of the agro-industrial complex is being adjusted. And the more actively each one of us participates in this enormous constructive work, the greater will be its results.

Most of all, I am troubled by the attitude toward the land. During the last 15 years the fixed capital in the agriculture of our oblast has increased by 3.3 times. Mineral fertilizer supplies have increased by 3.5 times. Irrigated tracts have increased by almost three times. What is the result? Grain yields have remained approximately on the same level.

Is it possible that the strength of the black earth has been exhausted? No. Today also with careful care a hectare produces 50 quintals of wheat and more. How much do we obtain on the average? An average of 20 quintals in the oblast. Some farms have not even harvested 16 quintals. In our Novoodesskiy Rayon the picture is also a motley one. The kolkhoz imeni Chapayev, for example, grew 30.3 quintals, while the neighboring kolkhoz imeni Frunze grew only 18.7. Who is guilty, and who should be held responsible? Stricter responsibility should be demanded.

Some people work untiringly, while others wait, as they say, for favors from nature. There are frequent droughts and dust storms in our area. The weather cannot be remade. But it is possible to weaken its whims. Science has proposed and practical workers have mastered a soil protection system. By introducing it, the kolkhoz increased its average annual grain production by 4,200 tons. According to the calculations of specialists, this agrotechnical method should be applied on 1.2 million hectares. It is being used only on a half million hectares. Many of my colleagues, and also specialists are characterized by inertia and a habit for old ways.

But this is not the only point. . . .

It is especially important today to ensure a stable development for grain production. The path to this is a high level of agrotechnics, and a correct alternation of crops. Take crop rotations with an optimal proportion of fallow land. In words no one objects to this now. But try to introduce it. The people from the rayon and oblast impose "their" crop structure. In recent years I more than once received the instruction to assign more than 4,000 hectares for winter wheat. What is a chairman to do, how is he to fulfill such a plan? For, no matter which way you turn, you cannot "squeeze" so much wheat into our crop rotations. Not a scrap of land remains to be left fallow. And this is not "empty" land, as certain leaders in the oblast and rayon seem to think. After it rests a year, with skillful care it becomes cleansed of weeds, builds up strength and moisture, and increases its yield by two to three times. . . . But the plan is the plan. For three to four years in a row we planted wheat, reducing yields. On account of this, in the spring many fields were resown. In five years we threw more than 1,000 tons of seed to the winds.

Attempts to command have not been gotten rid of to this day. Last year we received almost 800 telephonograms. When to take the manure out, and when to turn on the sprinkling machines. The rayon agricultural administration even taught us how to fight mice. I want to say for all of my fellow villagers: We do not expect circulars on weeding from you, but help in organizing production better.

Our possibilities are increasing. Tasks are also getting more difficult. Only it happens that here our agricultural agencies are in no hurry to help. Take those same zonal cropping systems. They say that the innovation is being mastered slowly because there is too little special equipment. True, there is not enough of it. But I think that a true concern for our fields is more lacking. Some people who are obliged to help us here themselves have a poor understanding of the importance and the meaning of the new agrotechnics, do not know how to master it, and do not know what implements are necessary for this. For example, a pamphlet on the zonal system has been published in the oblast. But it has not reached the farm. It has gotten stuck somewhere in offices. . . . On the other hand, instructions can be found as to when to sow and what method to use in mowing grain.

The land has been entrusted to us. We are its masters. Establish a plan for the delivery of output and of equipment, and help us with fertilizers. The demand is being made for the final product.

I am not inclined to blame all of the omissions in rural work on others. We also have many shortcomings. In some places we have stopped counting expenditures. The state will help in any case, the people say. I think that the practice of extending credit and loans has to be made "rigid."

Many idlers have been spawned in the village. There are those who come late to the fields and to the livestock sections. Or they begin the day with a drink, break equipment, and produce defective work. We are conducting and will conduct a resolute fight against such people.

Cost accounting has become an effective means of strengthening the economy and instituting order. Last autumn (I remember that the raykom was in a hurry for the corn harvest and sent a telephonogram about this) I went to the field. The last hectares were left. There had been an impenetrable fog since morning. I heard motors running.

'Men!' I said. 'You should have waited. The fog will disperse. . . .'

'The fog will go, but it may start to snow,' the team leader A. Koval' answered. 'We are going slowly.'

I said nothing about the telephonogram. Why offend people with a lack of trust? They themselves were trying. Their wages are connected with the final results. During the last 14 years the kolkhoz has increased production by three times. Every year we get around one million rubles in net income. No one has created any special conditions for us.

Genuine cost accounting became established together with team contracting. Everyone feels himself to be a boss. Accounting is conducted with the help of checks. It is clear now who saved resources and materials, and who used too much. The former will get a bonus, and the latter will pay for his extravagance. Let us say that the expenditure of fuel per hectare has decreased by

two liters. We have more than 9,000 of these hectares! The kolkhoz workers know the strictness in our calculations is in order to obtain cheap output. Our costs are now the lowest in the rayon. Expenditures could be decreased even more, but not everything depends upon us.

Here again I have to talk about those who are supposed to be in a single harness with us. The resources which are assigned to the agro-industrial complex frequently do not reach the land. . . .

It is with great difficulty that the farm is able to buy, for example, a truck. Our partners have entire motor vehicle columns. But ask them to haul our freight. Right away you get the argument that it is not profitable. That is number one! But their function is to service the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It turns out that the enormous allocations which are assigned for the village do not, in essence, work for us.

In my opinion, the financial agencies are also at fault here. Whether they wish to or not, they indulge Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, and other offices, and help to pump money out of the farms. The outstripping growth of prices for services and our defects lead to this. Society is interested in increasing the production of agricultural output. But the more we produce, the greater our losses. Prices for equipment and fertilizers are inflated. And just try to get out of the embraces of Sel'khoztekhnika. It has a monopoly on spare parts. I once got to talking with the mechanization specialists M. Ganzhey and V. Butenko. They showed me a part:

'We repair it ourselves and it costs five rubles. Sel'khoztekhnika takes more than 200 rubles for four pieces.'

Sometimes the objection is made to us: How can it be counted! . . . But no matter how you count, the difference between 20 and 200 rubles is not difficult to understand. Recently Sel'khoztekhnika prepared still another "surprise": it increased the fee for supplying machinery. Although it frequently has to be picked up by our own transport. And the machinery arrives incomplete.

We built a good workshop. Machinery repairs have become two to three times cheaper. And the mechanization specialists are busy all year round. Who, do you think, got in the way of this new work? The rayon Sel'khoztekhnika. It refused to sell the kolkhoz spare parts. The red-tape continued for two years until we went as far as the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika.

The same thing with output processing. Experience shows that it is best to do this at production sites. Losses, transportation expenditures, and costs decrease. We have several shops: combined feeds, slaughtering, and butter-making. What does the combined feeds shop provide us with, for example? A ton of concentrates enriched with additives costs 60-70 rubles. Our partners sold them for twice that amount.

It is a difficult matter to build a shop and get the equipment. But it is even more difficult to overcome the resistance of one's partners. Our fattening farm has been delivering almost all of the harvested grain to an elevator. Then thousands of tons are brought back. This involves losses en route and at transfer points. And how much transportation and fuel is needed! We have succeeded in doing away with this practice. On many other farms it has remained. Why are the procurement agents so anxious to hold onto it? They sell grain at prices which are almost double the procurement prices. They get a profit, but the farm has an increased cost for its meat and milk. The reception agents understate the quality of the output. It happens that a plant takes non-grade milk. But it produces top-quality cheese and sour cream from it. Where did the quality come from then? Or we bring bulls into the combine. The entire group is assigned to a single category, although the animals are different. Sunflower seeds are paid for only by weight. The oil content is not taken into account. The fluctuations come to several percentage points. I think that the expensiveness of our partners' services is in no way justified.

The May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee worked out measures to improve the system of management and the economic mechanism in the village. Procurement prices for cropping and animal husbandry output are being increased, and help is being given to low-profitability and loss-bearing farms. All stimuli have to be used more fully and effectively. We are placing great hopes on the agro-industrial associations. Their authority is broad. They have also been given the right to establish order in rates. The apparatus has to be simplified and made less expensive, and the rayon echelon has to be strengthened. So far it has been weakened. Departmental disunity is the reason for this.

Violations of the territorial management principle are also making themselves felt. The various trusts and "promy" cost the oblast and the republic. It should be decided whether they are needed everywhere and whether it is useful to have such a large number of specialists in these offices. In our rayon center alone dozens of agronomists, zootechnicians, and engineers have grown up around desks. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have to have a leading role in the agro-industrial complex.

It is to be hoped that the agro-industrial associations will seriously undertake an improvement in rural construction. Without housing and good working and living conditions it is not easy to keep cadres on the farm.

As has been said above, our results last year were not bad. And in the near future we can increase production by a minimum of one-third. Our top-priority tasks now are the preparations for spring, and ensuring high milk yields and additional weight and the safekeeping of the herds during the winter.

Our entire country is working now to fulfill the Food Program. The tasks of each republic, oblast, and collective have been clearly defined in it. Every rural worker has to make an important contribution to its realization, and has to feel himself to be the true master of the land. To educate this kind of master is the concern of rural leaders and communists. But help is needed

here also. And we are not sparing our strength and labor for the good of the homeland. We are justifying the party's trust. We will pay for large and many-sided help to the village with an increase in production.

From the Editors: In publishing the letter by Ya. Ipatenko the editors hope that the readers will express their opinion on the issues which have been touched upon. How best to make use of the opportunities which have been granted to the village in accordance with the decisions of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, how is the economy to be strengthened most rapidly, and how are genuine masters of the land to be educated? We await your letters!

Reply to Ipatenko's Letter

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by A. V'yugin, link leader on the kolkhoz "Rossiya," Hero of Socialist Labor. Ilekskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast: "The Peasant's Debt"]

[Text] I have read the letter by Ya. Ipatenko which was published in PRAVDA on 3 January. I also am troubled by our attitude toward the land and how we manage it. Take Orenburzh'ye. I grew up here and know the fields and the peasants' labor very well. I remember that when I was a boy the old men related legends in which the dream of the Ural Kazakhs for 100 pood harvests was embodied. It has become a reality. On my kolkhoz "Rossiya" we have been harvesting an average of 20 and more quintals of grain.

But not everybody is able to come out on this frontier and stay there.

Who is at fault? The weather? True, the years have been dry ones. But on the kolkhoz imeni K. Marx 26 quintals of winter wheat was harvested per hectare. Right near it, on the kolkhoz "Pobeda," the harvest is four times less than this. Under the same conditions. So much for the weather. . . .

The farmer has to be the master on his land. I understand this as follows. Some arable land has been entrusted to you, and you should do everything to get a high return from it and to ship the homeland as much grain as possible. To be the master means to conduct your work competently and intelligently and with regard to all of the requirements of agrotechnics.

Last spring they were late with soil moisture conservation in the second team. In the fall several quintals of output failed to be harvested from each hectare. In a word, where there was poor order, there was no harvest.

The vocation of grain farmer is one of the most respected and honorable ones in our country. In my opinion, the people rightly give their due to those who get it their chief food. Only have we done everything to justify this

confidence and these hopes? Placing my hand on my heart I can say that we have not. We are primarily responsible for bad and uneven harvests.

The land does not tolerate slipshoddiness. If an unconscientious person has taken a seat on a tractor, in a few days you can look at the shoots and you will immediately understand that there will not be a good year! And how much damage is done to the field by truants and drunkards. In some places they have freedom. He has turned a vehicle into a pile of scrap--gets off with a light reprimand and they give him a new one. There are times when a person deserves to be dismissed with the very strictest adherence to the order. But they say he has left at his own desire. There were cases in our kolkhoz when a worker would miss work and would be drunk. He was not punished. And he left the farm "clean." I do not agree in everything with Ya. Ipatenko. The party has mapped out measures as to how to increase the efficiency of agricultural production and of the entire agro-industrial complex. This means that the course has been mapped out and tested. And our chief task today is to consistently implement it. Agro-industrial associations are beginning to operate. I think that they will solve the problems which the author poses in his article. But I would like to support him in the idea that our important reserve is initiative, creativity, enterprise, and order and discipline in production.

Exactingness and a sense of principle, this is what is sometimes lacking in certain leaders. Order and discipline are needed, of course, in any work. But especially in our villages. There are kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Orenburzh'ye where year after year three to four quintals of grain are harvested. As a rule, on those farms at every step you encounter mismanagement and a low standard of cropping. Labor, performance, and technological discipline are closely interconnected.

A poor crop--this also means enormous losses of invested capital. It seems that certain grain farmers have stopped counting, comparing expenditures and income, and taking account of losses. Mismanagement and a lack of discipline has to be given a principled evaluation, and an atmosphere of intolerance has to be created around violators. This, of course, is within the capabilities of labor collectives and party and trade union organizations. But it is important, in my opinion, not only to stigmatize the unconscientious worker.

What happens sometimes? As in the above-cited case, those who have a yield which is two to four times lower than that of others sometimes are paid more than advanced workers. Why? Because they do not get paid on the basis of the final product, but of the "wheel." If they have performed more operations and worked more hectares they get more. With this kind of system why should a mechanization specialist think about a good crop? This means that production has to be organized in such a way as to eliminate these distortions. There is a reliable method--the creation of cost accounting teams and links working on contracts.

The contract accords with the character of rural labor. Indeed, has the peasant ever before thought about how much he would be paid for plowing, and then for

sowing, and for harvesting? No matter what a person did, he always had the final result in view--the harvest. Team contracting does provide an orientation toward the achievement of a high hectare yield, and cultivates a proprietary attitude towards the land. However, it is being introduced slowly.

Last year in our rayon 40 links worked according to the method of a single work order. Not bad, it would seem. But if the work results of each collective were to be strictly evaluated, it would turn out that only the links of V. Portnov and V. Serbiyenko from the kolkhoz "Ural" actually were cost accounting links and achieved a high final result. There was complete responsibility for the land here, and it was maintained in excellent condition. Could all non-work order links work this way? Absolutely. But in some places mechanization specialists do not want to undertake additional responsibility, and with it additional cares. However, the chief blame for the slow mastery of collective contracting is with the farm leaders and specialists.

On the kolkhoz imeni Chkalov, for example, last year several order-free cost accounting links were created on irrigated lands. But they did not even last until the end of the season. They disintegrated. The kolkhoz did not fulfill its commitments to farmers. Water was not supplied to plantations, and the required amount of fertilizers was not provided. The mechanization specialists also gave up: What kind of contracting is there under these circumstances. . . .

This incident led me to this thought. Contracting in the village still has an unsteady legal foundation. The responsibility of the sides for agreement violations is very unclearly defined. Moreover, if a blunder has been made by a link, the mechanization specialists could be penalized. For example, a larger amount of seed and fuel is expended than was supposed to be--part of the additional payments are not paid to them. But when the administration does not fulfill the terms of an agreement there are no consequences for them. Perhaps this is the reason why some leaders are unconcerned about contracting?

A high level of organization and exactingness toward oneself--without these qualities a true master of the land is inconceivable. Who today is successfully introducing the zonal, soil protection system of cropping? Those people who are capable of freeing themselves from the power of inertia and from cliches in their work. Take the kolkhoz "Ural" which has already been discussed. Here agrotechnics which takes account of soil and climate characteristics is being mastered on a wide scale. That is why the harvests are the best in the rayon. It was not easy, of course, to switch from the traditional and customary plow to a shallow one and to other anti-erosion implements. Not everybody believed there would be a success. But there were people who had an enormous desire to protect the land against dry winds and erosion. And this desire was victorious.

But on the kolkhoz imeni Kirov shallow plows and stubble sowers stand idle. No one is preventing the mechanization specialists from using them. Only perhaps their own lack of resourcefulness. And the lack of initiative of the agronomists.

The country needs not any kind of grain, but grain in an assortment which will satisfy the economy's needs more fully. But planners must also take account of the capabilities of the land and of specialization by regions, and set their goal at obtaining the largest return from a hectare.

My comrades and I are also disturbed by how grain is being used. I know that some people think that since we have a lot of grain there is no point in getting upset about some being wasted. We will not get poor, they say. A thrifty attitude toward grain is an age-old tradition of the people, and a tribute of respect to the hard work of the farmer.

Today one can encounter grain losses along its entire route--from the field to the table. Combines lose it. It is lost in transportation, and at reception points. Bakers simply do not wish to bake small rolls. A family cannot eat a kilogram loaf all at once. The remainders get stale and are thrown away. Livestock is not always skillfully fed with fodder grain. It is milled without concern for protein and vitamin additives. The nutritional value of such feed is greatly lowered.

I am thinking about all of this now when concern for grain is not so acute. The fields are under snow. There is time to sum up the results of the past harvest. With three combines our family link threshed more than 44,000 quintals of grain. My brother Vladimir and his son Nikolay and I managed to organize things in such a way that the equipment worked day and night. The kolkhoz board show concern for the combine operators' rest. There was a television set and current newspapers at the field station. Nothing, I would say, imparts as much strength as a concrete concern for a person.

Family links and crews are a wonderful tradition. Working together with their fathers, young men come to know the value of grain. Every year there are more and more such links.

I remember that during the brief minutes of rest at the harvest conversations frequently started up among us about how to increase the power of the steppe hectare. The land today is a point of application for the efforts and expertise not only of the grain farmer, but also of the worker, designer, chemist, and aviator. In a word, our numerous partners. There is good reason why the fulfillment of the Food Program was called a matter for the entire people at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. But has everybody understood the importance of the tasks? Unfortunately, not yet.

Combine engines frequently broke down during the height of the harvest. And the reason was a trifling one--the fan belt broke. But to find it is a big problem. The belt costs kopecks, but the losses come to rubles. Under the conditions of Orenburzh'ye machinery reliability is of especial importance. Not only days, but hours and even minutes of delay lead to less output. But look at the condition in which equipment comes to us from the plants. It has to be reassembled again. To this day there is no complete set of machines for raising and harvesting grain and other crops. There is an especial shortage of such

of machinery for collecting chaff and straw. Soil-protection equipment is also scarce.

The decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the festive USSR 60th anniversary meeting and the report at it by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov gave rise to an ardent response among our mechanization specialists. The course aimed at increasing production efficiency is in accord with the desires of Soviet people. Before us is interesting and exciting work. As for grain farmers, the most important thing is for each of us to feel himself to be a real master on the land. We are capable of any, even the most difficult tasks.

Responses to Ipatenko Letter Summarized

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by V. Somov: "Economizing Begins With Order"]

[Text] The editors received hundreds of responses to the letter by the chairman of the kolkhoz from Nikolayev Oblast Ya. Ipatenko, "To Be a Master on the Land" (PRAVDA, 3 January). Their authors continued the discussion of the ways to further advance the rural economy and make suggestions as to how to improve the organization of production and adjust the management of the agro-industrial complex.

The economic potential of the village is great. Our field and farm workers are constantly aware of the enormous concern of the party and government for strengthening the material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. But does the return always correspond to the expenditures? Today this is a very important question. To manage efficiently and to skillfully increase the production of foods--this is the goal which rural collectives are setting themselves. "We definitely are not suited by what only yesterday was accepted as tolerable," writes Yu. Baklagin from Pskov. "The successes of communist construction are graphic and indisputable. But it is precisely our achievements which demand that the agrarian sector of the economy be placed on a qualitatively new level."

This thought is carried further by the chairman of the Kirovograd kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy V. Alen'kov: "We, village inhabitants, are well aware of what responsible tasks have to be accomplished and of the kind of strenuous and painstaking work that is being required of us by the Food Program." For 35 years Vladimir Grigor'yevich has been running a farm. He has accumulated a large amount of experience. His words are authoritative and weighty. "I think that some kolkhozes and sovkhoses are weak because," he writes, "they have weak leaders. Sometimes lagging farms have land that is no worse than that of their neighbors. And they have no less equipment. But their treasury is empty. And they owe the state many millions. Why? They do not know how to manage."

How are the substantial resources which farms nowadays dispose of to be used intelligently and usefully? Our leaders describe people who year after year, under all kinds of weather conditions, achieve high results. V. Podolinskiy from Gor'kiy Oblast writes about the achievements of the kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in Gorodetskiy Rayon. An average of 40 to 50 quintals of grain are harvested here. The agronomist G. Ivantsov informs us that many farms in Zhukovskiy and Borovskiy Rayons are famous for their good harvests in Kaluga Oblast. Generalizing the experience of advanced workers, the chief agronomist-economist of the Ministry of Agriculture of the North Ossetian ASSR I. Teboyev writes: "Success goes to those people who conduct their work on the basis of precise calculations. Without them it is impossible to make efficient use of material and labor resources."

Unfortunately, there are still a considerable number of farms with a low level of economic work. In some places cost accounting has been introduced in a formal manner. There are specialists and mechanization experts who show little concern for economizing fuel and energy and for decreasing labor expenditures. Sometimes equipment is written off earlier than it should be. Harvest losses are great. "Sometimes you walk past a harvested field," M. Kulakovskiy, a deputy of the Chizhevichskiy Rural Soviet in Minsk Oblast, writes, "and it is covered with a dense brush of rye or wheat which has appeared at the first rain. And how many potatoes and sugar beets remain in the fields!"

The mastery of genuine cost accounting is a sure means of strengthening an economy. "In this case," the Kiev journalist A. Zhuribeda observes, "not a single ruble of public money is thrown to the winds." It is important that everybody who has been entrusted with field and farm be concerned with economizing and thrift. Another thing. Cost accounting, in the opinion of most writers, begins with order. "Where is mismanagement tolerated?" the agronomist V. Sharapov from Odessa Oblast asks. "In those places where there is no discipline. Many of the troubles in the village come from this. No discipline means no real accounting and control."

Truants, drunkards, and idlers cause considerable damage to the rural economy. The Muscovite R. Smolyak, for example, reports that certain mechanization specialists set off on a tractor for the store. And, of course, they are not going for club soda. Afterwards they destroy the equipment. The soldier A. Ivantsov, describing the village where he was born and grew up, observes with regret that the local kolkhoz "Saveyevskiy" is one of the lagging ones in Smolenshchina. Yet, in recent years considerable amounts of money have been allocated to advance the farm. But the expected changes did not occur. Partly because drunkenness, a lack of discipline, and an indifferent attitude toward the land have not been eradicated on the sovkhoz.

What do our readers suggest? First of all, to strengthen the struggle against violators. It is important to create favorable conditions everywhere for well-organized and highly productive work. How is it to be achieved that everyone will feel himself to be a true owner on the land? A person who is passionate about his work will not allow himself to be slovenly and will keep others from

it. The interest of rural workers in the high final results has to be increased, and so does their responsibility for them.

"For many years people have been talking and writing about contracting in the village," A. Gusev, the leader of a tractor team on the Ryazan' kolkhoz imeni Stepan Razin, writes. "But this advanced method of organizing and paying for labor is being mastered very slowly. To this day on most farms mechanization specialists receive their wages for individual operations. If he has plowed a field--pay him for his work according to the rates. And then, as far as he is concerned, the grass need not grow. But when contracting has been mastered in a team or link people work harder and more productively. They do not think about how to do more hectares, but about how to grow a good crop. Mutual control, mutual responsibility, and mutual interest are of help here. Of course, the introduction of contracting is a troublesome business. Especially during the first year. And not every leader and specialist will undertake to organize labor in a new way."

The advantages of an order-free system have been proven by practice. Experience in introducing it has been gained in many republics, krays, and oblasts. But this advanced method has by no means been taken up everywhere. Why? In the opinion of A. Dunar', the chairman of the trade union committee of the kolkhoz imeni Gor'kiy in Nikolayev Oblast, it is the result of the force of inertia and of being accustomed to the old way. This is also written about by the candidate of economic sciences from Krasnodar F. Zharkov, G. Prikhod'ko, a worker on the Grakovskiy experimental field in Khar'kov Oblast, and many others.

It is sometimes difficult to take the first step. But it has to be decided upon. M. Sobor, a party committee secretary at a sovkhos-wine-making-school in Moldavia, recounts that many people were distrustful of the first order-free link on their farm. Even the chief specialists were doubtful of its success. Probably for this reason the link was more than once at the edge of collapse. The party organization supported the new method. The mechanization specialists succeeded in almost doubling their grape yields assignment. All of the work was performed on time and with good quality. And the ice of distrust thawed. Three more links based on contracting have now been created there.

The final result, as many readers believe, must also determine the well-being of kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists. Frequently they receive their wages regardless of the state of affairs on a farm. Taking note of this, the letter writers fight for the complete economic independence of local leaders and specialists. Petty tutelage and administrative dictates are harmful and freeze peoples' initiative.

"A crop structure was frequently imposed upon us from above," reports Ya. Romanchuk, the chairman of the Zhitomir kolkhoz "Peremoga." "But the most important thing is for a farm to deliver its planned output to the state. This is what it must be held responsible for." Commands, and instructions as to when and how to plow, sow, and harvest, unfortunately, still come out of some rayon and oblast agencies. Contrary to crop rotations, zonal farming systems, and the recommendations of science. "Every year," I. Mal'tsagov, a mechanization

specialist on the sovkhos "Kruglovskiy" in Checheno-Ingushetiya, writes, "we are forced to sow winter wheat after winter wheat. The land is not allowed to rest. That is why yields are falling." This same thought is developed by Kh. Akhtamov, a docent at a Tajik agricultural institute. Farms are sometimes compelled to plant much more land to cotton than is required by the crop rotation system. Is this not why, despite increased expenditures, yields are not rising? On the other hand, the cost of the raw cotton has been rising substantially.

Rural workers are placing great hopes on the recently created agencies for the management of the agro-industrial complex. Assimilating a new work style, rayon and oblast associations are trying to provide farms with independence. At the same time, the responsibility of kolkhozes and sovkhoszes and of their leaders for final results is increasing. The letter writers note with satisfaction that the managerial reorganization has been strengthening the rayon element and eliminating superfluous, duplicate elements.

When they touch upon the work of the new managerial agencies, the readers note that inter-branch relations have to be set up more quickly. In addition, many are most troubled by the relationships between farms and the organizations of the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika. The Khabarovsk economist G. Ignat'yev comments that from its very first steps the RAPO [expansion unknown] has to work on analyzing the disagreements between kolkhozes and sovkhoszes with representatives of this service.

What is the best way to subordinate its interests to the needs of farmers? The Candidates in Economic Sciences from Donetsk I. Runich and B. Silenko believe that the work of Sel'khoztekhnika should be evaluated by how punctually and qualitatively it repairs machinery and provides spare parts. The new agencies, the readers believe, will institute order in the rates for services. They have been given this right. They should be charged with the distribution of machinery and spare parts. Many farms today are themselves able to take care of equipment repairs. This is the opinion of S. Nikishin from Orel, A. Perkon from Bashkiriya, K. Karameliev from Sverdlovsk, and of other readers. These suggestions, clearly, are not indisputable. At the same time, they show that the present system of material and technical supply for kolkhozes and sovkhoszes is in need of improvement.

Readers joined in the discussion about the land and its skillful management with great interest. This speaks of the importance of the problems. And also about a readiness to solve them as quickly as possible. The May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee have created broad possibilities for this.

2959

CSO: 1800/779

NATIONAL

POLISH PAPER INTERVIEWS SOVIET SOCIOLOGIST

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19-20 Feb 83 p 5

[Interview with Prof Igor Bestuzew-Laba of the USSR Academy of Science, Institute of Sociological Science, by Andrzej Bajorek: "Social Changes in the Country of Councils"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Let us talk about the social phenomena that are characteristic for the USSR.

[Answer] In spite of everything, it is necessary to begin with history, because social phenomena have a definable continuity. Soviet science entertains the concept that our society has gone through two phases of development and has entered into the third. The years 1917-1937 were a period of building socialism. The revolution destroyed old structures, and for the first time in history a state arose in which class exploitation was eliminated. However, the past shaped the people and their living conditions.

Most of the population--more than 80 percent--lived in the countryside, in single rooms. That room was filled by the traditional, patriarchal, Russian family. Most of the people residing in the cities, like those in the countryside, also lived in single rooms, or in communal quarters occupied by two to three families. That came to an average of about one cubic meter of space per person. Sleeping was done on three or four levels. Everything that was essential for life, food, clothing and lodging was obtained independently by the family's efforts. Practically everyone worked, not excluding children and old people. The workday ran from 12-16 hours, and the workweek even more than 80 hours of work. A woman was expected to produce as many children as possible--because the very high mortality of babies carried off most of the offspring, while children were treated primarily as help with work, the cheapest work force.

Generally speaking, it is possible to characterize this process as follows: enormous political changes had taken place in the country but the living conditions and way of life of the major part of society remained the same as before.

The second phase, of socialism in development, covers the period from 1937 to about the middle 60's. I say about because it is not possible to draw sharp

time limits here. We believe that the constitution of 1937 was a constitution of inculcated, although not yet developed socialism. The maturation process of the new system entailed approximately the same amount of time as did its building process.

Life continued to be hard for people--they ate and dressed poorly. The purchase of a coat, suit or good boots was a family event, and the money for this purpose was saved for years. Intensive industrialization brought about the transfer of tens of millions of people from the countryside to the cities. These settled primarily in communal settlements as already mentioned. However, despite the huge scale migration the majority of people--55 percent--remained in the countryside, living in single rooms.

However, the changes interbedded and became more and more noticeable and ever deeper. At the beginning of the 60's the structure, material conditions, education and society's living conditions were already so different in comparison to preceding decades that it is possible to talk about the social revolution that had taken place in the country.

The 60's are considered as the beginning of a new phase: developed socialism. A reversal of proportions had taken place in the public's socio-occupational structure. Previously, two-thirds lived in the countryside and one-third in the cities, while now that is reversed, and along with that, the number of people in the countryside has a declining trend. Previously, 80 percent of the population was engaged in agriculture, while at present 80 percent work outside of agriculture. At one time, nine persons employed in agriculture fed one nonagricultural worker. In a short time they will be feeding nine.

In the 1920's, the greater part of the public was illiterate, while of those who could read and write, 90 percent of them had mastered that skill to a small extent (in Russian--insufficiently). One out of a hundred finished secondary school. Currently, all young people attend secondary schools, while as a rule, parents want to assure a higher education and a so-called clean job for their children. The intelligentsia, which previously constituted 2-3 percent of the population, now is 9-10 times greater. We have 30,000 professors, 250,000 science candidates (the equivalent of a doctor's degree in Poland), 1.5 million science workers (for comparison purposes--there were 150,000 of them in 1950). We have more engineers than the United States and we are constantly training more. Every third doctor and every third teacher in the world is a Soviet citizen.

A break away from centuries-old traditions and tastes is visible in the life style. The family no longer is the community of interests as was the case previously. Women decide whether they want children and how many. Children and older people do not work. The workweek is 40 hours. The pension system developed in the 50's covered 5 percent of the population. We currently have 51 million pensioners and retirees, or about 20 percent of the population. Each year more people retire than take up employment. Eighty percent of the people living in the countryside (two-thirds of the total), have separate dwellings. Single family house construction predominates in countryside construction. Families in cities are characterized by few children. In

Moscow, for example, of 100 (growing) families, 65 have one child, 16 have two, 3 have three or more, and the remaining 16 do not have, and do not want children. At the same time, family stability is being seriously weakened (33 divorces per 100 marriages).

[Question] In what direction is the further development of Soviet society aiming? Soviet sociology uses the term "social homogeneity." What does that mean?

[Answer] This concerns the process of erasing all class differences in our country. We are aiming at a classless communist society. It could be that, as was stated at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1981, we will attain that classlessness earlier, that is, while we have still socialist conditions.

At present we have two classes in the USSR (workers and peasants--kolkhozniks) and one social group (the intelligentsia). Interclass differences were incomparably greater in the past. Progress in mechanization and organization has done much to make work similar; for example, the work of workers and of kolkhozniks. Their earnings are about at the same level. And please remember that even in the 50's more than half of those employed--kolkhozniks--did not in general receive regular wages, but part-time work payable in kind. The difference between the intelligentsia and workers and peasants was colossal--in earnings, education, in living conditions and way of life. At present, the differences between, for example, an engineer and a worker with an average education--and those predominate--are insignificant.

Along with the decrease in interclass differences, also observe a reduction in the differentiation in individual classes and groups. This would indicate that we are on the road to the attainment of social homogeneity.

[Question] Could that be on the road to unification?

[Answer] No, because if they do not grow, there are essential differences in the gradation of values that influence and will influence various models of life. Some, for example, direct their life toward the use of cultural values, others to raising children, still others to rest on work. Unification does not threaten us. Perpendicular differences do exist between the lowest and highest ranks, and should be eliminated. Horizontal differences will remain.

[Question] As long as we are speaking of differences, let us talk about their extreme form, that is about contradictions. What contradictions appear in Soviet society, if they do appear at all?

[Answer] A series of contradictions does appear. In our opinion, from a position of marxism-leninism, they are qualitatively different phenomena than the generally known contradictions under capitalism, that have an antagonistic character; that is, they are insoluble under and through that system. The contradictions that appear in socialism are nonantagonistic and speaking plainly--they are soluble.

A basic contradiction--needs and the capabilities of satisfying them. For example, people tend to want a job that is identified with high prestige--not housing in general any more, but suitably comfortable and suitably located housing. They want to spend their vacations in stylish, attractive centers. Objective conditions do not permit the satisfaction of those desires fully, and reactions to this lack of equilibrium are varied. Some, for example, do not work as is necessary, they manifest consumer attitudes, and greed that ends up in a deformation of the system of values.

[Question] Many societies in today's world are very much bothered by the contradiction of individual and social goals that express themselves in the attitude of "take a lot, give little." How does that appear in the USSR?

[Answer] To be sure, there is a tendency under capitalism toward giving little and taking as much as possible. Under socialism the idea is entirely different: in giving as much as possible of himself, a person feels satisfaction. An essential condition of such satisfaction is the organization of work in such a way that everyone will feel himself to be a coorganizer and a comanager. Also essential is the existence of an incentive system that justly rewards effort.

We have millions of people in the Soviet Union that are ready to work with the greatest devotion--not for money but for moral satisfaction.

[Question] That is precisely what the rest of the world envies you for: those millions ready for extraordinary self-sacrifice and dedication.

[Answer] We call that a developed feeling of collectivism. It manifests itself in various ways. For example, thousands of young people journey to a great construction project who are not seeking a higher salary at all. They go in order to get satisfaction from work. These, I would say, are the first urges of the new life model; when work makes a person happy.

[Question] Sir, you mentioned the incentive system...

[Answer] The matter of incentives has key significance for improving production efficiency and quality, and for raising social work output. A certain amount of historical reflection is essential here.

Along with a change in the system we did away with the system of negative incentives, in short, fear of the effects of poor work, replacing them by positive incentives that award a bonus for work quantity and quality. To be sure, some remnants of the old incentive system have remained, because it is possible to get a reprimand today, but the force of their action is weak.

The new system from which stronger influence was anticipated did not in practice have an opportunity to work, and that for entire decades. During development of the socialism phase, when practically everything was in short supply, the problem of sale did not exist. Production was calculated "in toto." A person was paid for how much he produced. Qualitative assessments were reduced to a formality.

Workers were divided into six classifications, depending on training and qualifications--more precisely on the "paper" they held. Beginners are classified in the first, lowest group. It is taken for granted that the quality of their work is the lowest, while that of workers in the sixth group is the highest. That could have been good, when there was one metal worker out of one hundred with the sixth group and advancement from group to group was a strong incentive. However, an entirely different situation exists today in all sectors of the economy. After completing secondary school, young people quickly gain qualifications and after several years are at the group V or VI level. We have tens of millions of workers like that.

Moreover, the problem of sale appeared under developed socialism. If, for example, somebody makes 100 suits for which there are no buyers, then what should he be paid? Thus, quantity as well as quality of work cannot constitute an absolute criterion of valuation. We have introduced a theoretical, experimental category--of pure normative production.

Normative, that is, essential. Pure, that is, produced by a given worker. Saying it in another way, it is a valuation according to its end effect (result). But is it known well what is the end result, for example, with reference to work that involves hundreds of correlations and cooperative threads? The problem is not a simple one--we are continuing to experiment.

[Question] Sir, you also mentioned comanagement...

[Answer] There was no need for comanagement when the majority of those employed did not have education, or appropriate discernment. The manager made the decision because he had to. He was responsible to his superior authority. We have become accustomed to that although the economy and the people employed in it have changed. They have the knowledge and the qualifications, while productivity and production that is better suited for social needs is anticipated from factories. That can be attained in two ways--through a plan or through the market.

The market is capitalism. Today you win, tomorrow you are bankrupt. You were working yesterday, today you are unemployed. Thanks to planning, socialism protects society against such a brutalized form of economic life. The plan, something that we unfortunately forget about, is not only an order. Above all, it is a guarantee that work will continue to be purchased.

The transfer of the leninist principle of democratic centralism to enterprise, means that when a plan has been confirmed, all of us are codirectors responsible for its execution. The manager is accountable to a higher echelon and to his collective.

We undertook a socioproduction experiment several years ago under the designation of an agreement with the brigade [literally brigade contract]. A brigade of workers receives a plan and itself decides how to execute it (the staff, the division of work, wages, etc.). A brigade member is accountable for a task to the director and to the brigade.

After promising experiments, the system is to be disseminated by directive during the current five-year plan (1981-1985). However, it needs to be said that frequently it is with difficulty that it breaks the path. Because it is more comfortable to work and to take money in the old way, it is more comfortable to remain under the plant's care than to be a codirector.

[Question] Thus, how is it with that individual: Did you reconstruct him or not?

[Answer] We have started, we are following that path.

10433

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NATIONAL

RECENT SOVIET SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCES, PUBLICATIONS CHRONICLED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press Feb 83) pp 204-209

[News Items]

[Text] The All-Union Scientific Conference on "Intensification of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and Political Education of the Working People" was held on October 12-14, 1982 in Tallin. Participating in the conference were the Party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol workers; scientists; workers of literature and art; journalists from Moscow, Leningrad, and all union republics; political workers of the USSR Armed Forces, and party and ideological activists of the Estonian SSR. The main report on the subject was delivered by the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K. Rusakov. He emphasized that socialism is in a historical advance and this objective reality in the contemporary age must be extensively covered in propaganda and ideological work. Eight conference sections discussed different aspects of the ideological work at the present level and exchanged expertise in political and educational work with working people and with students. The conference adopted recommendations for the main directions of the activity of the Party committees, and mass information techniques in political education of the working people.

The All-Union Conference on "Conception of Developed Socialism--Theoretical and Methodological Basis for the Study of the Current Stage in the History of the USSR" (Moscow, Oct 82) was organized by the Department of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Scientific Soviets of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "History of Socialist and Communist Building in the USSR" and "History of Historical Sciences," by the History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The reports at the Plenum Meeting were delivered by: R. Kosolapov on the "Formation of the Concept of Developed Socialism"; N. Slamikhin on "CPSU in Conditions of Developed Socialism"; V. Semenov on "Dialectics of Development of the Mature Socialist Society"; S. Senyavsky on "Social Structure of the Society in Mature Socialism"; V. Sherstobitov on "Formation of Soviet People as a New Historical Community of People"; V. Naumov on "Soviet Historiography of Problems in Developed Socialism" and S. Sdobnov on "Food Program--the Most Important Component of the CPSU Economic Strategy." Later, the work of the conference continued in sections on:

"Social and Economic Problems of the History of Developed Socialism"; "Soviet Way of Life. Approach and Methods To Form a New Individual" and "Historiography of Developed Socialism. A Critique of Bourgeois Conceptions."

In accordance with the decisions of the RISO [Educational and Publishing Council] of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the system of serialized academic editions would be expanded by two more annuals: "Issues of Socialist Culture" and "Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology." The first of the items will be issued by a Joint Committee of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the "Spiritual Culture of Developed Socialism." Correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. Berdnikov was confirmed as Editor-in-Chief of the annual. The annual must promote coordination of scientific and research work in the given field. It is planned that the annual will contain research and materials on complex problems of theory and history of socialist culture, its formation and development. The annual "Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology" (Managing Editor correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, I. Frolov) will be the voice of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on philosophical and social problems of science and technology. Its first issue will be released in time for the Seventh International Congress on Methodology and Philosophy of the Science in July 1983.

The All-Union Conference on "Actual Problems of the Development of Socialist National Arts in Conditions of Mature Socialism" was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR (Makhachkala, Sep 82) and organized by the Institute of History, Language and Literature imeni G. Tsadasa of the Dagestan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; the Institute of Philosophy; the Institute of World Literature imeni A. M. Gorky of the USSR Academy of Sciences; the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Art of the Ministry of Culture of USSR, and the Joint Committee of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "Spiritual Culture of Developed Socialism." The First Secretary of the Dagestan CPSU Obkom, M. S. Umakhanov gave a presentation at the opening of the conference. More than 110 reports and speeches were delivered, "a round table" on "Perspectives for Future, Comprehensive Studies of Socialist National Cultures in a Society With Developed Socialism" was held.

The Soviet Encyclopedia Publishing House together with the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences have planned to issue a two-volume "Encyclopedia of Asia" during 1986-1990. A special subdivision charged with the task to prepare this work has been created in the Institute. A number of distinguished orientalist will participate in this work. Expertise already gained in publishing the two "Africa" and "Latin America" volumes will be utilized in the publication of the "Encyclopedia of Asia."

The Literature and Language Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, together with the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the complex problem "Mechanisms of the Development of National Languages as

Related to the Development of Socialist Nations," published a monograph: "Yazyk v razvitom sotsialisticheskom obshchestve. Yazykovyye problemy razvitiya sistemy massovoy kommunikatsii v SSSR" (Moscow, "Nauka", 1982. ["Language in a Developed Socialist Society. Language Problems in Developing a Mass Communications System in the USSR," Moscow, "Nauka", 1982.] This work is the first attempted for a general theoretical formulation and definition of social and linguistic mass communication problems utilizing materials in the languages of the peoples of USSR.

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12317

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NATIONAL

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES OF MUSCOVITES' PRIVATISM STUDIED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V USSR. SERIYA I. PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 83 (signed to press 16 Dec 82) pp 120-124

[Review by P I Shlemin of book "Problemy Bol'shogo Goroda (Opyt sotsiol. issled.)" USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociological Research [Problems of the Large City (Sociological Research Testing)] by Z A Yankova and I Yu Radzinskaya, Nauka, Moscow, 1982, 125 pages]

[Text] The book utilizes the results of sociological research conducted by the authors in Moscow in 1973, 1976-1977, and 1979, and consists of three chapters. The first chapter is entitled "Everyday Life and Cultural-Social Services". Everyday life as the extra-productive sphere of man's vital activity possesses a complex structure that not only includes the organization of public services and amenities, but also the formation and development of the individual, his requirements and interests.

The ratio between individually organized and public social services is 65:35 in the country as a whole (p 18). Given the inevitability of spending considerable amounts of time on domestic work in the foreseeable future, the authors consider that the reserves for improving everyday family life primarily lie in a more equitable distribution of responsibilities among family members. This is not only important for the alleviation of women's work but also for the strengthening of intra-familial relationships. For all of its significance, however, mutual support between spouses cannot be regarded as the most important measure in establishing their actual equality. "The equitable distribution of all responsibilities for family needs is only capable of alleviating the situation of women; it cannot assume the role of a fundamental factor for revolutionizing everyday life, nor that of a basic criterion for the formation of new social structures" (p 23). The even distribution of household responsibilities must be regarded as a temporary measure preceding the full industrialization of social services and the establishment of more complete forms of social cooperation.

Kinship ties continue to play a noticeable role in big-city life. At the same time, a direct spatial dependence of all types of mutual support between parents and children is found. About 60 percent of young families receive material support from their parents. But on the whole, the amount of mutual household support from close relatives in large cities is declining where they live apart. To a certain extent, mutual support from neighbors compensates for that of relatives.

At the present time, the broad network of social services and public dining facilities in Moscow does not so much require additional capital investments and an increase in the volume of orders to be carried out for the greater satisfaction of the population's needs as it requires an organized improvement. The public dining facilities are utilized by working and studying adults during their lunch breaks to a 60 percent capacity. During non-working hours the system of public dining facilities does not enjoy success. The overwhelming majority of families do not go to cafes and dining halls near their place of residence on weekdays or on days off--because of the low quality of the food and its high cost. About 70 percent of those interviewed are not prepared to make use of the system of public dining facilities in non-working periods even if the existing shortcomings are eliminated (p 35). The majority of respondents consider that having lunch and supper at home can strengthen the family.

About 67 percent of Moscow families have washing machines (p 36). These do not significantly reduce the amount of time spent on household work, however. During the last 6 years the percent of the population utilizing the services of laundries has not increased, and the use of self-service laundromats has even declined. Of those who wash at home, 94 percent point to the poor quality of washing at laundries, and 52 percent to the inconvenient location of the drop-off sites and their operationing schedules. In the Cheremushki rayon of Moscow in 1973, laundries were not used by 74.5 percent of women who did not complete a secondary education, by 67.2 percent of those who had, and by 25.8 percent of those with a higher education. In 1979, the corresponding percentages were 83.8 percent, 70.9 percent, and 34.9 percent. 94. Eight percent of the population do not utilize the services of the "Bureau of Good Services" (p 40). On the whole, families that are oriented toward intra-familial forms of organizing everyday life predominate here. The problem of restructuring housekeeping and developing public forms of everyday life is not only a domestic-economic problem, but also a social-psychological one. "Without the active influencing of the peoples' consciousness, the transition to public forms of organizing everyday life cannot be successful" (p 43).

The authors support the search for ways to recruit the population's cooperation in the sphere of everyday life. "In this the substance of neighborly relations itself will be enriched because people will be linked by a community of interests" (p 47). Cooperation in the sphere of everyday life will promote the growth of the population's social activity, the public orientation of familial interests, and the instilling of skills of self-organization and self-management. Steadfast aims at developing public forms of cooperation at the place of residence are most pronounced among pensioners, teenagers, and women with young children. In the authors' opinion, new forms of organizing everyday life did not receive sufficient dissemination due to the absence of facilities, equipment, consultants, and organizers.

The second chapter is "Leisure-Time". Leisure fulfills recreational and spiritual-developmental functions. In addition, family leisure-time is geared towards preserving and supporting the family as an integral system.

The research has shown that the predominant forms of leisure are watching television and reading. Seventy percent of the respondents do not participate in sports; 50 percent do not go to the theater, concerts, or exhibitions; and 66 percent do not engage in amateur activities (p 50). For the majority, the apartment is the basic place where they spend their leisure-time--both on weekdays and days off. The authors attribute this to the insufficient state of development of transportation links with down-town areas, the lack of theater ticket offices in many city rayons, and finally, to the absence of well-developed traditions of active relaxation. The most powerful influence on the nature and substance of leisure prove to be age, educational level, and the number and age of the children. If among young people and in childless families the predominant activities in the structure of leisure are those geared towards establishing social ties and assimilating cultural values, then married couples with children, are geared "towards developing and reaffirming intra-familial relationships, both present and future ones, and at best, towards the passive assimilation of the culture's spiritual values" (pp 51-52). The realization of this function to a large extent determines the further existence of the family and its mode of life. It was established that women in extended families spend their leisure-time more actively than those in nuclear families.

On the whole, the curtailment of ties between neighbors narrows the sphere of extra-productive relations. The intensity and direction of external family contacts exert an influence not only on the organization of its everyday life, but also on the interrelationships of spouses. The microcosm of the family creates a definite psychological environment for its normal functioning, and a significant contraction of it often has a negative effect. According to the research findings, 23 percent of families regularly associate with friends, neighbors, and acquaintances, 65 percent do so sporadically, and 12 percent not at all (p 61). Contacts between Muscovites during non-working hours are less frequent than those among the residents of other cities (including Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and Dubna). The majority of those interviewed pointed to a sharp curtailment of the frequency of contacts with friends after getting married. Forty percent of the respondents' close friends consist of workmates, and 12.4 percent consist of those sharing common pastimes (p 61). The need for extra-familial contacts is partially fulfilled by the activation of relations with neighbors. "A significant curtailment of contacts with neighbors in the general process of family nuclearization can lead to a definite isolation of spouses in the sphere of everyday life" (p 63).

Among the enthusiasts for activating public forms of leisure at the place of residence are primarily persons with a secondary education, workers, and mid-level white-collar workers.

The third chapter is entitled "Domestic and Social Upbringing of Children." An important factor in family upbringing is the manifold intercourse between children and adults. Not one educational institution for children is capable of reproducing such a high level of intercourse. Participation in necessary familial tasks builds a feeling of mutual support, concern for people, independence, etc., in teenagers.

At the present time, the majority of hobby groups, clubs, and the like, organized at the place of residence are oriented toward young people who already exhibit specific interests and talents. But the organization of the leisure of school children must above all draw in those whose interests have not yet been formed and those whose leisure-time is uncultivated. The public forms of organizing leisure-time at the place of residence must supplement the activity of children's institutions, and in a number of instances, replace them.

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12235

CSO: 1800/874

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN ECONOMIC PLENUM

PM121028 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Mar 83 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "Georgian Party-Economic Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv was held in the Georgian CP Central Committee conference room 30 March. Members and candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee, members of the Georgian CP Auditing Commission, first secretaries of the republic's party committees, secretaries of party committees with the rights of raykoms, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of ministries, departments and major enterprises, secretaries of primary party organizations and representatives of science and the mass media were invited to it.

The meeting participants discussed the state of and measures to increase the production, extend the range and improve the quality of consumer goods in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

The report was delivered at the aktiv meeting by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Participating in the debate were Z. Sh. Meskhishvili, secretary of Tbilisi gorkom; O. V. Kvilitaya, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan; V. I. Alavidze, second secretary of the Abkhaz obkom; S. Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Yu. G. Ungiadze, chairman of the Adzhar ASSR Council of Ministers; F. I. Yeropkina, knitter at the Tbilisi Children's Knitwear Factory; D. D. Kublashvili, Georgian SSR minister of local industry; G. P. Gamtsemlidze, Georgian SSR minister of light industry; V. A. Grdzlishvili, chief of the Rustavi Trade Administration; N. I. Ratiani, director of the Georgian Textile Industry Scientific Research Institute of the USSR Light Industry Ministry; A. V. Paychadze, first deputy minister of consumer services to the republic's population; K.N. Shavishvili, chairman of the Tsekavshiri [Potrebsoyuz] Board; Sh. I. Chalaganidze, Georgian SSR minister of forestry; G. A. Bokuchava, chief of a Georgian SSR Gosplan department; V. A. Chalidze, chairman of the Dmanisskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association and first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom;

G. S. Abzianidze, chairman of Kutaisi gorispolkom; T. K. Dzhabadari, Georgian SSR minister of fruits and vegetable farming; A. F. Kozayev, first secretary of Tskhinvali gorkom; R. I. Chikaovani, director of the Mion Scientific Research Institute and Plant; M. N. Tevdorashvili, secretary of the party committee of the Tbilisi Knitted Underwear Production Association; T. Ya. Uchaneishvili, Georgian SSR minister of timber and wood processing industry; V. L. Batiashvili, first secretary of Akhmetskiy raykom; L. S. Khvedelidze, artistic director of the Republic House of Models of the Georgian SSR Light Industry Ministry; R. A. Goglidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; and G. Sh. Shubladze, director of the Georgian branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for studying the public demand for consumer goods and the trade situation.

The party and economic aktiv meeting adopted a resolution and outlined a broad program for further increasing consumer goods production and improving their quality.

V. I. Alekhin, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the aktiv meeting.

CSO: 1830/230

REGIONAL

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN AKTIVS MEETING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "On Certain Totals in the Development of the Belorussian Economy in 1982 and Socialist Pledges of Republic Working People for 1983. A Republic Meeting of the Soviet, Trade Union and Komsomol Aktivs Together With Representatives of Collectives of Working People"]

[Excerpts] A republic meeting of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktivs together with representatives of collectives of working people took place yesterday in Minsk. The following took part in the work of the meeting: members and candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission of the Belorussian CP, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of the Belorussian CP, secretaries of party committees enjoying the rights of party raykoms, chairmen of executive committees of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, Chairmen of oblast Soviets and republic trade union committees, first secretaries of Komsomol obkoms, chairmen of oblast people's control committees, a group of secretaries of primary party and Komsomol organizations, chairmen of trade union committees, heads of enterprises and organizations in industry, construction, transport, communications, trade and consumer services; directors of sovkhozes and chairmen of kolkhozes; leading production works; science and culture workers; heads of republic ministries and departments; responsible officials of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Trade Union Council and the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee.

The question under consideration was: "Certain Totals in the Development of the Belorussian Economy in 1982 and Socialist Pledges of Republic Working People for 1983." The keynote speaker was N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The following took part in the discussion of Slyunkov's report: Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary, Brest Obkom of the Belorussian CP; Z. V. Bondarenko, equipment operator, Mogilev "Khimvolokno" Production Association; Distinguished Chemist of the USSR; member, Belorussian CP Central Committee; V. F. Kebich, second secretary, Minsk Gorkom of the Belorussian CP; T. S. Koyro, head of a production sector on the "Rodina" Kolkhoz in Ostrovetskiy Rayon; V. N. Churzin, director of the Molodechno Semiconductor Power Rectifier

Plant imeni XXV s"yezd KPSS, BSSR State Prize Laureate; V. F. Stolyarov, integrated brigade leader, Construction Administration No 218, "Gomel'promstroy" Construction and Installation Association; and A. A. Ivanov, chairman, trade union committee at the Vitebsk Machine Tool Construction Plant imeni Komintern.

The meeting approved socialist pledges of the working people of the Belorussian SSR for 1983, which had been previously discussed and adopted by republic labor collectives, by rayon, city and oblast meetings of the party-economic aktiv, by rallies of leading workers and production innovators.

In his report, N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary, Belorussian CP Central Committee, stated:

"We are assembled to discuss socialist pledges for 1983 and to articulate measures ensuring their unconditional fulfillment. Successful work in the third year of the five-year plan will in large measure predetermine the fate of the five-year plan on the whole.

In their competition to implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to ensure a worthy observance of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the working people of our towns and cities have commemorated the anniversary year with rather good results in economic and cultural construction.

The totals for the time that has elapsed in the five-year plan were thoroughly analyzed and evaluated by the 9th Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee in the light of the principles and conclusions contained in the speech delivered by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary, CPSU Central Committee, at the November (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee. Therefore I shall only discuss the problems which the party organization and all republic working people must concentrate their efforts first and foremost.

With what kind of a reserve are we entering the present year? Does it guarantee a successful conclusion to the 11th Five-Year Plan? In what areas are we ahead in the national economic plan, where are we lagging, where are the difficulties that must be overcome? What lessons should we draw from the economic and political practice of preceding years?

These are all questions that must be carefully explained.

Summing up what has been done, we can confidently say that our accomplishments are a reliable basis for future progress, for reaching new, higher frontiers in our economic development.

Republic national income increased 11 percent in the last 2 years compared with 9.1 percent called for in the plan. The growth rate of national income surpassed the growth rate of the gross social product. The target of increasing the productivity of social labor was surpassed. This attests to the fact that our national economy is increasingly being converted to the path of intensive development.

Industry is outstripping its targets. Industrial output has increased by 9.5 percent since the beginning of the five-year plan compared with the 9 percent specified in the plan. Branches that determine scientific and technical progress have developed at a more rapid rate. Machine building and metalworking output has increased by 17.1 percent, including a 1.3 fold increase in output in the radio equipment, electronic and instrument building industry, and a 32.1 percent increase in the production of machinery for animal husbandry and for feed production. A large quantity of tractors, trucks, self-propelled fodder harvesting combines, machine tools, electric power, petroleum products, and peat briquettes has been produced in excess of five-year plan targets. In the last 2 years, 176 million rubles' worth consumer goods were produced in addition to consumer goods produced under the 1-year plans while the quota specified in the socialist pledges was 162 million rubles.

At the same time, it must be noted that Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblast industry and the BSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry have failed to meet the plan targets for output volume and for the growth of labor productivity in the elapsed period of the five-year plan. There has been a considerable shortfall in the planned production of mineral fertilizers, splint slab, cotton and silk textiles, knitted goods, leather footwear, radios, and certain other types of products.

Average annual gross output in the social sector of agriculture fell short of the targets. In the last 2 years, it amounted to 4.4 billion rubles compared with 4.9 billion rubles specified in the plan. Even the successful realization of the target for 1983 will not raise it to the level called for in the five-year plan.

Trade and consumer services enterprises have been seriously lagging. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, retail trade has grown only 2.8 percent whereas it should have increased 6.6 percent. Given the fulfillment of the target for the current year, the growth of retail trade in 1981-1983 will be 8.8 percent compared with the 12 percent specified in the five-year plan. Taking into account plan targets, the increase in the sale of consumer services to the population will be only 20.1 percent for the 3-year total instead of the 22 percent called for in the plan."

"And we speak of this," N. N. Slyunkov emphasized, "not merely for the sake of stating the fact. We assume that the appropriate ministries, departments, party committees and organizations, and Soviet organs will once more thoroughly analyze the situation in branches, at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhoses that are in danger of failing to fulfill the five-year program.

The problem is to find ways of eliminating the lag behind the five-year plan where it is discovered and to create a good reserve for working in the concluding stage of the five-year plan.

The fulfillment of the pledges we have examined must become the decisive step in this direction. The volume of industrial output must be increased by 3.8 percent compared with the 3.4 percent indicated in the plan. The fulfillment of the five-year plan in 1984-1985 will require an average yearly production growth rate of 5.2 percent.

As the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU demanded, we must devote our unflagging attention to the intensification of production, to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, to bolstering the economy program, and to improving the organization of labor and management. And we have considerable reserves in all these directions and in every sector of the national economy.

Let us take plans for the introduction of new technology. Last year they were implemented to the extent of 91 percent with regard to the number of measures; the corresponding figure was 29 percent in the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, 67 percent in the Ministry of the Forestry Industry, and 83 percent in the Ministry of the Fuel Industry. The target for introducing progressive technologies was fulfilled by 89 percent; the target for mechanizing production processes was fulfilled by 91 percent.

In order to strengthen the integration of science and production, Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and republic ministries and departments must more widely employ program-goal methods in planning research and development work, must improve the material and financial support of this work, and must offer incentives for the end results. Party committees and organizations must exercise tighter control over the formulation of new technology plans and the course of their implementation.

It must not be forgotten that the broad utilization of the advances of modern science and technology is the principal way of increasing labor productivity. Even though industry overfulfilled the given plan indicator on the whole, nonetheless the results and level of work in this area cannot be deemed satisfactory.

First, the growth rates of labor productivity have slowed down. Under the 9th Five-Year Plan, the average annual growth of labor productivity was 7.4 percent; 4.7 percent under the 10th Five-Year Plan; and 3.2 percent in the 2 elapsed years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Taking the plan for the current year into account, in 1981-1983 it will be only three percent.

Second, the republic's increase in output due to higher labor productivity remains one of the lowest in the country. Last year, this factor accounted for only 67.3 percent of the growth of output.

Third, there has developed the negative trend for wages to grow more rapidly than labor productivity.

This is why the increase indicated in the pledges--the principal indicator of the economy's effectiveness--should be regarded as minimal."

"All these questions," the speaker continued, "must become the center of attention of work collectives, their party and trade union organizations, ministries and departments. We must more energetically disseminate our progressive knowhow in this area, more actively introduce brigade forms of organizing and stimulating labor, and improve the norming of labor. It must become the rule for every economic manager to strive for high end results with the same or even smaller work force.

The establishment of a strict economy regime and the rational use of all types of resources are among the key tasks. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized, the economical and thrifty attitude toward our natural resources is today the measure of the realistic nature of our plans. In the process of implementing the orders of the 26th CPSU Congress, party and Soviet organs, ministries and departments, and enterprise and association collectives have focused increased attention on this question.

Nonetheless, much still remains to be done in this direction. The materials-output ratio is being reduced at a slow pace to date. Mismanagement and waste have not been eliminated. In 1982, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Local Industry, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture failed to meet the target set for economizing on rolled ferrous metals; the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services failed to meet the target for conserving boiler and furnace fuel and electric power. The use of material resources at many enterprises of union subordination leaves much to be desired. The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Motor Transport, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Belmezhkolkhozstroy [expansion not given], and State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have permitted serious shortcomings in the use of gasoline and diesel fuel.

Last year's pledges to conserve fuel and reduce the materials-output ratio were not entirely fulfilled. It appears that the reason for this situation is that a number of branches and enterprises have not translated the formula "the economy must be economical" into practical terms and it remains a mere slogan to date.

We must concretely concern ourselves with the entire complex of problems associated with the thrifty use of material resources. A system of well-conceived measures is required in order to achieve the indicators specified in our pledges. It must specifically be a system since the thrift problem is many-sided.

There are many examples of such work in the republic. The Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee recently approved the initiative of a number of collectives of industrial enterprises in stepping up the economy regimen, in attaining high end results with the lowest possible expenditures. The initiators include: the Minsk Production Association for the Manufacture of Broaching and Cutting-Off Machines imeni S. M. Kirov, the Bobruysk Leather Combine, and the Mozyr Oil Refinery.

Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must intensify organizational and political work on mobilizing production collectives and research and design organizations to reduce lead time and promote the development of economical equipment, to introduce resource-saving technologies, and to identify and utilize reserves for economizing raw materials, material resources and energy resources. The republic's Gosplan and Gosstat must work more energetically on these questions.

Much can be done to make more effective use of fixed productive capital. This important economic problem is not being dealt with everywhere in the way that is demanded by the party's production intensification policy. Suffice it to say that last year the output for every ruble's worth of fixed capital in industry was 12 percent less than in 1975.

The major reason here is the long time it takes to put capacities into operation and the low level of their utilization. A survey of 163 facilities put into operation in the last 7 years showed that 85 of them either were not using or were underutilizing their capacities.

The coefficient of shift operation of equipment remains low in machine building and metalworking. Last year's pledges to raise it were not fulfilled. On the average, machine tools at machine building enterprises are not operated more than 10 hours a day.

The output-capital ratio could benefit greatly from the scheduled and all the more so from the ahead-of-schedule activation of facilities and from the reduction of the inventory of reserves of uninstalled equipment which have not only not decreased but have even increased of late.

Thus there is a need for more active and purposeful efforts to eliminate the shortcomings existing in this area. We should do our utmost to support and disseminate the initiative of collectives of the "Khimvolokno" association, the Zhlobin Artificial Fur Factory, the Kobrin Spinning and Weaving Mill, and other enterprises that have pledged to develop new capacities ahead of schedule."

N. N. Slyunkov dwelt at length on one of the most important points in the pledges--the improvement of product quality. "There is no need," he said, "to emphasize the significance of this problem. Many links in the republic's national economy are purposefully and systematically working on its resolution.

But nonetheless last year's pledges to improve product quality went underfulfilled. The share of products belonging to the highest quality category in total output dropped from 24.2 percent in 1981 to 22.5 percent in 1982. There are those who attribute this to structural changes in production, to changes in wholesale prices on individual types of products and to other objective factors. While these factors have undoubtedly exerted a certain influence, the most important point is ministries, departments, and heads of enterprises and associations have worked less intensively in this direction. Many of them lack a systems approach, a well-conceived and well coordinated managerial influence on processes that determine product quality. Let us take three allied "Emal'posuda" plants belonging to the Ministry of Local Industry. The share of output belonging to the highest quality category is 27.4 percent at the Slutsk plant, 17 percent at the Gomel plant and only 8.3 percent at the Borisov plant. In the Bobruysk, Mosty, Borisov and Pinsk wood processing associations, output bearing the Quality Emblem is 34.8, 11.1, 7.7, and 3.1 percent respectively. What does such a motley array of indicators tell us? It tells us one thing: everything hinges on the level of the work and on a feeling of responsibility to the consumer.

In accordance with the demands of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, measures associated with the implementation of the Food Program occupy a central place in our plans and pledges. In the current year, we must not only ensure the fulfillment of the indicated targets but must also make up for the shortfall in output in the preceding period of the five-year plan. We have articulated our pledges accordingly. We plan to harvest 7.3-7.6 million tons of grain with an average yield of 25-26 centners per hectare. We must achieve a significant increase in the gross harvest and [per hectare] yield of potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, fodder and other crops. Livestock growers on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, who augmented farm output to a certain degree under the difficult conditions of last year, have pledged themselves to produce 120 centners of meat and 463 centners of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land and to increase their sale to the state by 7 and 2.6 percent respectively.

It will require a stubborn effort to attain the indicated goals. However, we should remember that the republic's farms has already attained or nearly attained these goals in good years. The problem is to bring into play all factors, all available reserves for securing the stable growth of agricultural production.

Our present efforts must be concentrated on the resolution of two problems: timely and quality preparations for spring sowing and the successful culmination of the wintering of livestock.

Preparations for spring were examined in detail at a recent sitting of the Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Analysis showed that the level of work of ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex and their organs at the local level and the degree of readiness of farms for spring field work are not in line with the intensiveness of our pledges. Some farm managers and specialists are uncritical in their evaluation of what has been done in the present stage of struggle for the harvest. In a situation in which a number of pressing problems associated with the preparation of seeds, equipment, cadres and especially with transporting organic fertilizers are according to the Bureau of the Central Committee being resolved satisfactorily, many workers display complacency, do not seek ways of resolving the problems that arise, and act without a sufficient degree of mobilization.

Party committees and councils of agro-industrial associations must closely monitor all questions relating to the preparations for spring sowing in order to make up for lost time in the days that remain before field work begins, and must lay a firm foundation for the future harvest.

The performance of livestock production pledges will be determined in decisive degree by the successful wintering of the stock. On the whole, this year's wintering is more successful than last year's. Nonetheless, reserves for increasing milk and meat production are by no means being used everywhere and in full measure. We cannot but be alarmed by the fact that during the first half of January, the gross milk yield declined in 35 regions compared with the corresponding period last year, the productivity of the cows declined in 36, and milk purchases declined in 47.

Livestock growers in Sennenskiy, Chashnikskiy, Petrikovskiy, Zhitkovichskiy, Oktyabr'skiy, Pukhovichskiy, Lyubanskiy, Uzdenskiy, Gluskiy, Klichevskiy, Chauskiy, and Cherikovskiy rayons are working below their potential.

We believe that party organizations in rayons and on farms that have failed in their work will understand the reason for this situation, will determine and implement measures designed to overcome the lag.

The wintering of livestock will have to be completed with the fodder resources that exist on the farms. In the winter, you can't cut and you can't harvest. And naturally the question of question has been and continues to be the rational use of each kilogram of available fodder with the greatest return. We would not think that it would be necessary to teach managers and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs how to do this. But we are entitled to expect them to resolve this problem with a feeling of greater responsibility and to compare their work with the high demands of the Food Program."

The speaker subsequently focused the attention of participants in the meeting on the important problems facing the republic's builders. In the two years that have elapsed, they have activated fixed capital with a combined value in excess of 8.8 billion rubles. Almost 9 million square meters of useful residential housing space were put into operation. A large number of schools, preschool institutions, hospitals and polyclinics were put into operation.

In addition to this, there are many unresolved questions in construction. Capital investments continue to be scattered and their effectiveness is diminishing. Construction time is slowly decreasing. The lack of rhythm in the work together with its December emergencies makes itself felt. There must be improvement in the quality of construction work. The ministries of industrial and ural construction and Glavpoles'yevodstroy [expansion not given] are in arrears. In 2 years of the five-year plan, they have underfulfilled their construction and installation work quota by almost 70 million rubles and failed to put over 200 projects into operation. Large livestock complexes have not been put into operation on schedule in Gomel and Mogilev oblasts. There has been a considerable lag in the utilization of capital investments in Vitebsk Oblast and throughout the republic as a whole in the case of sociocultural facilities.

All this is the result of omissions in the organization of construction, engineering and technological preparations for production and the faulty utilization of materials, components, machines and mechanisms. One of our central problems continues to be to bring order to this area.

N. N. Slyunkov noted that transport has a great impact on the effectiveness of social production. It makes a weighty contribution to the republic's socioeconomic development, to the fulfillment of the quotas of the current five-year plan. Nonetheless, not all reserves have been brought into play in this branch of the economy.

Railroaders are not managing to transport some of the most important national economic freight. Last year, for example, the losses of transported resources comprised over 2 million tons of freight as a result of the almost 2-hour increase in railroad car turnaround time compared with the previously attained level.

The task is to increase the volume of shipping chiefly through the more intensive use of means of transport, through the broad introduction of progressive forms and methods of labor. Special attention should be devoted to securing coordination and harmony in the work of railroaders, truckers and river boaters. The acuteness of the transport problem can and should be attenuated by reducing the idle time of railroad cars during the loading and unloading process. Half of the republic's enterprises today are failing to meet the established norms governing the idle time of rolling stock during loading operations.

The work of motor transport needs to be improved. In recent years, there has been an increase in deadheading by trucks and their productivity has diminished.

Socialist pledges envisage raising the operational indicators of all types of transport. The primary obligation of our transport workers is to secure the full satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the population for their services.

The pledges we have discussed, the speaker continued, have accumulated the personal plans of the workers in town and country, and have taken into account the reserves and potential for increasing production in all branches of the republic's economy. The indicated objectives embody the patriotic striving of our people to do the most and best work in the name of the country's further socioeconomic progress.

The main thing now is to perform proper organizational and mass political work to secure the unconditional fulfillment of plans and the obligations of the third year of the five-year plan. The key role in this regard belongs to party committees and organizations. They must be continuously concerned with the proper placement of communists in the decisive sectors of production and with strengthening the influence of the party with the masses.

The orientation toward deeds rather than words and the orientation toward the high end result of the work must become an inviolable principle in our life. This presupposes above all developing an atmosphere of creativity, mutual demandingness and intolerance of shortcomings in all work collectives and in all production subdivision, large and small. As emphasized at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we must everywhere create economic and organizational conditions that would stimulate quality, productive work, initiative and enterprise. Poor work and irresponsibility must be reflected in a worker's remuneration, in his job status and in his moral authority.

Party organizations have a powerful arsenal of means for influencing the economy and for indoctrinating the people. They must use this means skillfully to intensify production, to make production more effective, and to improve product quality. It is important to see to it that every working person combines a high measure of efficiency with bold initiative and practicality with purposefulness in the pursuit of socially significant goals. In a word, everyone is obligated to work conscientiously. In the words of V. I. Lenin we must totally eradicate such negative features from work as slipshodness, negligence, unpunctuality, the inclination to substitute words for deeds, to talk instead of work, and the tendency to undertake everything under the sun but to carry nothing to the end.

In the struggle for the successful implementation of plans and pledges, it is important to do our utmost to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition. We must everywhere use everything valuable that has been accumulated in its development in the past, anniversary year of our multinational state. The work example of red banner collectives should be emulated by everyone.

The traditional competition between the working people of Lithuania and Belorussia is of inestimable value in the exchange of progressive experience of economic and social construction. It will continue to be our duty to enrich it with new, effective forms and methods of fraternal cooperation.

Party organizations together with trade union and Komsomol organizations must raise the level of organization of the competition and must develop it in close relationship to the effort to improve the economic mechanism and to upgrade the responsibility of each worker for observing state, public interests. Our mass information and propaganda media must concern themselves more substantively with these questions. The resolutions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the reorganization of all work along businesslike lines and on the strengthening of state and labor discipline have won the unanimous support of the party and the people. The republic party organization has done no small amount of work in this direction. The problem is to make conscious discipline, firm order and precise organization of labor the norm in the life of every collective.

The CPSU Central Committee warns us against a narrow, formal understanding of the problem. We do not need discipline for the sake of discipline. We need discipline as a means of fulfilling quotas, of making labor more productive, of making production more effective, and as an effective factor in improving work in all areas of management.

Good discipline is the key to the affirmation of the truly Leninist style of work in party, Soviet and economic activity everywhere. It is very important that there be more creativity and initiative, boldness in decision-making and responsibility in carrying out the given decisions in all our work.

Briefly stated, we must improve the style of work first and foremost in the direction of making our work more businesslike and concrete. This requires that we have a good, extensive knowledge of both a current and long-range character. The prompt resolution of problems requiring immediate study must become an immutable rule.

Party and Soviet organs must put a stop to speechifying, to wasting time and money on formal accounting measures. The uselessness and even harmfulness of many of these measures is obvious. Cadres benefit greatly from the curtailment of all kinds of meetings and conferences in that they are able to redistribute their working time for things that really matter. We must adhere strictly to this line.

The CPSU Central Committee has pointed out the need to reduce the number of resolutions that are adopted sharply. As Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasized, it must be made the rule that each new resolution on a given question be adopted only after past resolutions have been fulfilled or new circumstances have arisen.

It is no secret that administrative personnel often spend most of their time on paperwork. There are even officials who generate paperwork, who have forgotten how to carry out decisions, and who have lost their taste for organizational work.

The important consideration is not the number of resolutions but their timeliness, their concreteness. Each resolution must specify what is to be done, when and by whom. But the most important thing is to organize the implementation of the resolution and to effectively monitor the implementation of the given measures.

Pro forma responses are a major evil. Behind them is a formalistic, bureaucratic attitude toward the resolution of the problems that arise. That is to say that the paperwork goes on and things remain the same as they were.

There is also a need to improve such an important element in the system of management as information. There are those who try to compensate for the quality of information through quantity. This places in circulation a vast flow of superfluous paper that is frequently devoted to the same issue and that frequently does not reflect the true state of affairs. We need information that contains interesting ideas, generalizations and conclusions that will be a guide to action."

N. N. Slyunkov said in conclusion that while a large, intensive effort lies ahead, we are equal to it. It is also within the reach of the republic party organization with its wealth of experience in resolving the most complex and difficult economic and political problems. The working people of our cities and villages, who have to their credit many remarkable feats in the building of communism and in carrying out the party's designs, are equal to the task. We are deeply grateful to thousands upon thousands of leading production workers and innovators, to everyone who through their inspired, selfless work demonstrate their boundless loyalty to their patriotic duty and strengthen the economic and defensive might of our great Soviet Motherland.

N. N. Slyunkov expressed the confidence that Belorussia's communists and working people would do their utmost to mark the present year with new accomplishments in their work, fulfill plans and pledges, and create a good base for subsequent work on successfully meeting the targets of the five-year plan and on implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the festive atmosphere that prevailed at the meeting, N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, awarded the Order of Labor Glory First Class to I. G. Sinitskiy, leader of a mechanized potato farming field team on the "Zagalskiy" Sovkhoz in Lyubanskiy Rayon.

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CSO: 1800/943

REGIONAL

STRONG MORAL STANCE NEEDED TO COMBAT BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 February 1983 pages 2 and 3 carries Dr of History T. Labartkava's 2,400-word article on the problems of combatting bourgeois ideology at the present stage. The Reagan administration has launched a new, powerful effort to counter the increasing gains of communism in the world and the Soviet Union's positive measures for peace, involving huge sums spent on improved and expanded radio broadcasting facilities and other insidious forms of ideological subversion of an aggressive nature, and "...aggressiveness in propaganda precedes and merges with aggressiveness in policies." The imperialist camp's efforts comprise three main thrusts:

One, the continuous promulgation of new theoretical concepts designed to rationalize capitalism's inability to deal with its recurring crises and the growing dissatisfaction of the masses. "Bourgeois ideology attempts to cloak itself in the raiment of 'science' and 'scientifically' disguise the bankruptcy of capitalist society." The author cites a number of these concepts, such as "the consumer society," "convergence," "modernization," "industrialization," "democratic socialism," and the like, and strained techniques by which Watergate was first dubbed "America's Shame" and then changed to "A Triumph of Democratic Principles." All these techniques aim at weakening the influence of communist ideology and destabilizing real socialism.

Two, trumpeting the bourgeois way of life. "Temporary changes in capitalist society have had a marked effect on people's values orientation, mentality, and attitudes; this naturally influences the essence of the ideological struggle and alters its form...[and requires] not only ideological support [obespecheniye] of economic and social tasks but also economic and organizational support of ideological efforts." Exploitation under capitalism has been altered, requiring "intensive forms" to ensure rising labor productivity and continued super-profits, and thus leading to "new directions" in the conflict between capitalism and socialism. "The change in direction of the ideological struggle is also due to the fact that the creation of a powerful industrial base in the socialist countries has made it possible to shift emphasis to the production of consumer goods."

Three, propagandizing the shortcomings and negative phenomena that "we ourselves" have criticized in developed socialist societies. Since these phenomena can only "nourish" private-ownership tendencies and the petty bourgeois mentality, they must be eradicated by all the specific means outlined in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is essential to realize that virtually every Soviet citizen is involved in the ideological struggle and strive for ideological steadfastness, political maturity and moral integrity.

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REGIONAL

SMUGGLING OF ANTI-SOVIET MATERIALS AT WESTERN BORDER DESCRIBED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by A. Dubovik, ATEM correspondent, in the column "Work Days at the Border": "Leushensk Customs Inspectors"]

[Text] On a gloomy February day, an old Volkswagen with the license number of a West European government was towed from the Leushensk customs building. It had been confiscated by Soviet authorities, and its owner expelled from our country for attempting to bring contraband into the USSR. Jewels and a large sum of foreign currency were taken from carefully made hiding places in the vehicle.

This created considerable difficulty for the customs house workers. Those who "furnished" the Volkswagen apparently did everything they could to ensure that the goods were delivered to their destination safe and sound. But they failed to consider one factor: the Leushensk customs house is considered one of the best on the Soviet Union's western border. It's considered difficult and almost impassable among underground businessmen.

A busy transport and passenger route runs through Leusheny. "Couriers" with an illegal cargo, from ball-point pens and sunglasses to ultramodern radio and television equipment, try to go through here disguised as tourists. There are also voyagers of another type: ideological saboteurs. Their masters from the CIA and other hostile subversive centers are literally stuffed with anti-Soviet literature.

Such trips are prepared in the contraband centers of Western European governments, the United States of America and Canada, as well as organizations specializing in various provocations against the USSR.

Evidence of these unsavory actions are the exhibits of the Leushensk customs house museum. Its stands have virtually everything! Thermos bottles, toys, photo cassettes, cosmetic kits filled with currency, candy with gold ring fillings, and jackets with innumerable pockets for carrying anti-Soviet literature, religious brochures and pornographic journals.

Contraband carriers even use statues of Jesus Christ as a hiding place. Nothing is sacred, as they say. The main thing is money; God forgives all.

This is just how the American Hatfield Gregory and Canadian Martin Bradley tried to carry no less than about a thousand copies of low-grade reading slandering our system, by hiding behind love for the Most High.

Two Finnish missionaries tried to take the same sort of good with them on a trip to the USSR. They built a hiding place under the parquet flooring of a sleeping van. The "Scandinavian version" ended in failure.

"Unfortunately," states customs house director V.V. Ul'yanov, "we frequently encounter such cases in our work. Last year our employees ended over 400 attempts to carry contraband into the USSR. Illegal goods worth over 160,000 rubles have been confiscated from foreign citizens. Twelve couriers from underground business were sent on their way minus their automobiles, without having visited the Soviet Union."

The reason is the same: contraband. It basically involves citizens of capitalist countries, whose heads of state in many cases signed the Final Act of the conference in Helsinki. As is known, this document provides for expanded international tourism. But only tourism, not contraband or actions directed against any country. The Soviet Union has always supported the development of good relations with all peoples, but it never has permitted anyone to encroach on its interests, and never will.

The Leushensk customs officials are making their contribution to protecting them. Day and night these people perform their duty to the Homeland. Their experience and skill are a reliable barrier to those coming to our country with unfriendly intentions.

9875

CSO: 1800/964

REGIONAL

MOONSHINE PRODUCTION ATTRIBUTED TO OLD WOMEN WITH RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by A. Sachenko in the column "The Law is Mandatory for Everyone": "To Grandmother...for Home Brew"]

[Text] Production of home-made brew and beer and other alcoholic beverages with a strength of over 12 degrees is an illegal activity. And generally unprofitable. All right, maybe once, twice, even three times you get away with it, but eventually the smell will draw the district policeman, or the militia or people's controllers will discover the fiery, smelly liquid for one reason or another. You can't protect yourself from shame.

And the loss is considerable. If a person, breathing the penetrating fumes, has his children and relatives guard the street, watching the apparatus and collecting the fusel potion for himself only, his "reward" for his labor is this: deprivation of freedom for up to one year, or corrective labor for the same period, or a fine of up to 300 rubles. For repeated manufacture of home brew or its equipment, the term for deprivation of freedom increases to up to three years. If the strong alcoholic beverages or equipment for making them are intended for sale, then a very unpleasant addition can appear in the sentence announcing deprivation of freedom: "with confiscation of property". And those helping the main "expert", whether providing products for making the home brew or lending the equipment or transport, do not get off when the brewer gets what he deserves: they are held criminally responsible as accomplices.

Indeed, not a profitable business.

But, some people make home brew. Regularly or periodically. Despite the various risks.

It is not succulent cakes or rare pickled foods that some grandmothers prepare for their favorite grandson. No, it is something else, something that drives them out of their senses. And these grandmothers are better at brewing sugar, fruit, flour and other foods than at making jellied meats and baking pies. Besides the raw brandy and various under- and over-oxidized aldehydes in the home brew taken from kindergarten nurse O.I. Shirikova, for example, there was also 56 percent alcohol. The drink she gave to her favorite grandson, A. Polyanskiy, burned with a hellish blue flame.

Some modern grandmothers, not yet free from their religious fog, for some reason suspect even Christ himself of being inclined to home-made beer and raw brandy. And--they brew it in his honor and glory. O. Gordievskaya of Kara-Balta, in whose apartment the militia discovered a home brew apparatus made by an unidentified craftsman, bottles filled with burning liquid, and home-brewed beer for making more of it, swore that they were all objects of a religious cult. And she works out of love for the Most High.

"All this is being prepared for Easter! For the Resurrection of the Lord!"

Sensible, concerned matrons also practice sorcery at the home brew equipment. Again, in the name of love. Usually, for their children.

"I'm seeing my dear son off to the army!" explained another Kara-Balta resident, M. Sofovola, in whose residence much was also found.

"My dear son is getting married! How could I not have a festive wedding?" sighed Moscow rayon resident A. Gonina after working hard at night at her home brew apparatus.

"My daughter is getting married..."

"My husband is having his birthday..."

"My..."

A miracle of modern home brew technology was performed by SU-874 driver G. Lesik of "Glavdorstroy". For himself? Not at all, out of love for his friends.

"I'll treat them on holidays."

Ah, love, how cruel you are, if sprinkled with alcohol. Especially home brew and home-brewed beer. There is no alcoholic beverage more poisonous and harmful than home brew. Nothing keeps the mind, heart and liver in a state of stress and poisoning as long. Nothing drives sense out of the head as fast. And sons and grandsons go straight from their concerned, loving mothers and grandmothers--to fight, insult someone, stab someone. The friends A. Frolov and V. Grashev got up from their mother's table and straight away raped a passing woman. After being at the table, various relatives and dear friends no longer have the strength to go to work. Hitting one of the numerous bottles stored at home early in the morning, the beloved offspring, sons and sometimes daughters, nephews and grandsons break tools, smash machinery and fall apart themselves.

Yet in some work crews, home brew producers are protected and cherished. And when the militia take one of them away, oh, how the ranks of his protectors rally! L. Roslik, chief of the nursery of the sovkhos imeni Kuybyshev of the Alamedinsk rayon, wrote a panegyric recommendation for nurse O. Shirikov: she's an excellent worker, and teaches the children to love work. The sentence of the Alamedinsk rayon court sent to the kindergarten has not yet been discussed.

G. Lesik's recommendation, signed by the SU-874 directors, also called him a mentor to the young, leader and production veteran. The work crew of the auto repair shop where Kara-Balta resident L. Krasil'nikova lives even sent a public defender to the court session examining home brew cases.

Stories of court cases are always stories about the past, but a word is valuable when spoken in time. And we think ours is said just in time. All Soviet people are now discussing the issue of raising labor and legal discipline, and taking various serious steps to eliminate different types of slovenliness, lack of discipline and absenteeism. Elimination of drunkenness is a serious problem facing society. Many everyday crimes and violations of labor discipline are the result of drinking.

Don't make this struggle more difficult, dear grandmothers, grandfathers, mothers and fathers! Out of love for your children and grandchildren, who are now discussing the issue of raising labor discipline, overturn the proffered flasks and filled bottles. And the sooner, the better. And you can thus avoid an unpleasant visit by the militia. And begin to respect yourself. After all, excuse me, woman at the home brew apparatus with a bottle of home brew, that is not a source of respect and admiration.

9875

CSO: 1800/964

REGIONAL

TBILISI AREA RESIDENTS NOW 'SQUATTERS' IN THEIR FORMER HOMES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1983 page 2 carries a 400-word unsigned editorial article recounting the 10-year plight of a number of families in Digomi (formerly in Gardabani Rayon, since transferred to Mtskheta Rayon) whose homes were taken from them by a people's court order and given over to the municipality, reducing them to the status of "lodgers" or even mere "squatters" [pereselentsy]. Unfortunately, the dwellings were never completely finished, and responsible agencies the residents have appealed to have never done anything to finish the building, much less rectify the legal situation. The dispossessed residents, therefore, are "suspended in limbo," having no other home to go to, while numerous Tbilisi residents have managed to build fine dachas for themselves in the Digomi area. Appeals to local and higher agencies have availed nothing. KOMUNISTI printed a piece about it in January 1979, but no results have been forthcoming, only promises.

GEORGIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA LACKS 'IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE' ENTRY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 February 1983 page 3 carries a 1,800-word review by Prof V. Mshvenieradze, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute, of the most recent volume--No 5--of the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia (tutia [zinc] to kokteili [cocktail]). Professor Mshvenieradze praises the work on all counts that are essential to comprehensive "national" encyclopedias like this: the right balance of relevancy and timelessness, choosing correctly to insure that trivialities that will become obsolete too soon are bypassed and that sufficient space is devoted to truly important events, scientific and technical disciplines, geography and history, and biographical data, and keeping everything within an integrated framework reflecting Marxian positions and interpretation.

In this latter regard, articles on communism and related subjects (including Marx's "Das Kapital") get high marks. There is, however, one particularly striking omission--an entry for the "Ideological Struggle," which is so vital in the overall framework and in particular the present world situation. To be sure, this theme is dealt with under other relevant headings, but the integrated elucidation the subject requires is lacking, and the reader is deprived thereby. Surely a number of entries for obscure and not very important towns in, say, Zaire could have been omitted in order to make space.

GEORGIAN WOMEN'S MAGAZINE FOCUSES ON LARGE FAMILIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 February 1983 page 2 has a 300-word feature on the appearance of the first 1983 issue of SAKARTVELOS KALI, the monthly women's magazine. The theme of this issue is large families and population growth. In addition to articles by and about mothers of many children as well as women executives, there are numerous verses by leading poets exhorting people to "go forth and multiply" and the like. The cover, which is shown, has Shevardnadze and party official Patiashvili smiling in the midst of children.

GEORGIAN COLLEGE GRADUATES STILL SHIRK WORK ASSIGNMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 February 1983 page 3 carries Pedagogical Sciences Candidate G. Khandamishvili's 1,200-word article on the need for efforts to insure that graduates from higher and specialized secondary schools report to jobs where they have been assigned by the authorized commissions. As Shevardnadze pointed out in his critical remarks at the December plenum, for example, only one-half of the Polytechnic Institute's graduates assigned to Kutaisi Automotive, Rustavi Metallurgy, and Rustavi Chemical actually reported for work. Additional efforts by school officials persuaded more of them to show up in late January. Sometimes an appeal is made to party officials of the graduates' home town. The young specialists are counseled, and in many cases certain conditions satisfactory to the young graduates are agreed on. For example, Kutaisi Automotive and Rustavi Metallurgy took immediate steps to provide housing.

Specific reference is then made to the 30 July 1980 statute promulgated by USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Matters, with the approval of the USSR Justice Ministry, which stipulates that graduates of the system have the status of "young specialists" for 3 years after graduation and are obligated to report for work to their place of assignment. Inasmuch as many graduates contrive either to avoid going to work altogether or else take jobs elsewhere, often in work that does not match their profile, managers and executives are reminded that hiring such people contrary to their work assignment is subject to "severe punishment."

A related 600-word Gruzinform report on the same page concerns a decision of the board of the Georgian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to award diplomas only after graduates have worked for 1 year in their place of assignment. Minister Chkhikvishvili also discusses the need to extend the practice of channeling student specialists more deliberately toward their workplace on graduation by preassigning them as much as 3 to 4 years in advance.

GEORGIAN CAMPAIGN TO INVOLVE FATHERS IN CHILDREARING DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 February 1983 has a 1,400-word front-page editorial on the need to get Georgian fathers more actively involved in childrearing, both in order to bolster the family as such and to enhance the training and indoctrination of good, labor-loving Soviet citizens.

The virtual cult of motherhood has overshadowed the father's role, and the largely ignored fathers have in turn taken little part in purely family concerns (to say nothing of those who abandon their wives and children outright). The editorial stresses several vital aspects of childrearing and the father's contribution to it: Teaching children to love work; in part this depends on everyone in the family, including fathers, helping out with household chores; insuring that parents provide examples of rectitude and forthrightness rather than duplicity--speaking their mind the same in public as within the bosom of family and friends; making sure that time spent with children is of high quality, not just "time put in." And so on. The editorial reminds readers of the GCP Central Committee Buro decree on the family's responsibility for the moral and ideological training of its members. And, very important, fathers must be given more recognition and appreciation as well as responsibility. In this regard, the schools in Tbilisi's Kalinin Rayon recently inaugurated a valuable new form: Fathers' Councils associated with schools' parents committees.

The Fathers' Councils mentioned in the editorial are the subject of E. Czeladze's 400-word piece on page 3. These councils encourage fathers to organize schoolchildren's field trips and learning excursions, patrol parks and playgrounds, lead special-interest groups, visit the families of delinquents, and similar efforts. Two brief related pieces recount similar experience in Omsk and in Sofia, Bulgaria.

GEORGIAN MINISTRY'S SUCCESSFUL 'YOUTH/EDUCATION' EFFORTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 February 1983 page 3 carries Nanuli Baratashvili's 2,100-word article on the GSSR Procurement Ministry's outstanding efforts to help and enhance the quality of work with youth, from child-care facilities on up, with particular emphasis on the families of its numerous employees. Multi-child families are the object of special attention--in fact, the ministry has declared those with four children to qualify as multi-child families (the law stipulates five). The ministry and its various subunits and organizations are constantly concerned for the moral, material, and spiritual well-being of their employees' families--how children are doing in school, for example, is a constant focus. Efforts are also made to encourage "labor dynasties" which the children of employees prepare for and take jobs in the same ministry. Sponsorship [shefstvo] of schools and child-care facilities is also emphasized. A testimony to the ministry's good efforts is that when a Kalinin Rayon (Tbilisi) conference of 15 ministers was called and all were asked what their particular ministry was doing in this regard, only the Procurement Ministry had anything to say (to the disbelief and envy of the others).

GEORGIAN TV DEPICTS PLIGHT OF DRUG ADDICTS' CHILDREN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 February 1983 page 4 carries R. Akhvlediani's 300-word review of Georgian TV's 3 February rebroadcast of the documentary "The Children of Sin," which was originally aired on 4 December 1980 and drew the greatest public response since "The Bells of Kakabeti." To make the film, the TV crew went to the Defective Children's Home

in the village of Akhalkalaki (Kaspi Rayon) to film in graphic detail the unhappy results visited upon these unfortunate children by the narcotics addiction of their parents. Only by this kind of shock tactics, say the producers of this show, can we educate the public about the evils of drug addiction.

GEORGIAN COLLEGE TESTING, GEORGIAN LANGUAGE NEGLECT DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 February 1983 page 3 carries Prof R. Baramidze's 1,100-word article on three urgent topics in higher education: One, all too many trade school graduates who have been awarded medals do so poorly in college (VUZ) entrance examinations that one begins to question how so many run-of-the-mill public school graduates suddenly blossomed into high achievers and wonders whether the trade school teachers and staff are not being too lax in assessing the students' achievements. Furthermore, it is not desirable in any case to push grade school graduates into college unless it is to enhance their specialty (say, lathe operator, baker, weaver, or what not). Two, those personnel assigned to conduct college entrance examinations are all too often unqualified to do so; even though they may hold higher degrees and be outstanding in their own specialized line of work, they lack pedagogical training and experience. Three, too many professors and teachers in college departments--especially the "nonhumanities"--neglect instruction and standards with respect to Georgian language proficiency, pleading, "after all, we're not training philologists in this department." Such an attitude is intolerable.

RIGID GRADE-POINT REQUIREMENTS FOR GEORGIAN ARTS INSTITUTES DEPLORED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 February 1983 page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Professor Dr of Arts Eter Gugushvili, rector of the Rustaveli Theater Institute, on the general subject of "discipline in the arts," in light of recent pronouncements on discipline in Soviet life as well as the crucial role and responsibilities of the arts in the building of communism. In a passage discussing the need of better professional guidance for aspiring artists in the schools (because too many who go on to the VUZes are unfit but are not weeded out), Professor Gugushvili deplores the fact that grade-point requirements often prevent secondary school graduates from entering the right profession: "...It is worthwhile to take another look at the so-called grade point average [sredniy arifmeticheskiy ball attestata], which often prevents the secondary school graduate from determining which VUZ to enter and which branch of science to take up. This is especially damaging to the arts VUZes. Much has changed in the life of our country; our discoveries are boundless and miraculous. But some of the laws of our higher schools remain an impregnable fortress. The stubbornness of those responsible for this matter is truly unbelievable."

KUTAISI POLYTECHNIC TEACHERS FIRED FOR EXAM CHEATING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 February 1983 page 4 carries a 400-word Gruzinform report on the dismissal of two teachers in Kutaisi's Muskhelishvili Polytechnic Institute who passed two students taking oil examinations but who turned out, on examination by the school's officials, to have virtually no understanding of the subjects they were supposedly passed

in and were even vague about who had examined them and why. The matter has been referred to higher authorities to determine whether the teachers' actions are a breach of ethics or stem from greed.

GEORGIAN ACADEMY'S MAIN LIBRARY MAINTAINS INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 February 1983 page 4 carries I. Kukava's 500-word interview with the Georgian Academy of Sciences Central Scientific Library's director, Simon Khaduri, concerning that institution's means of meeting Georgian scientists' need for access to Soviet and world scientific literature. The library is the third largest in the USSR, after the Belorussian and Ukrainian. It receives over 14,000 items yearly from foreign libraries and other scientific centers, having direct relations with other 1,000. Another 22,000 items come in from Soviet institutions. Regular exhibits and other events are held to make known what acquisitions and holdings the library has. Director Khaduri makes special mention of the library's worldwide contacts with Kartvelologues [persons specializing in all aspects of Georgian language, culture, and history], 80 of whom actively collaborate to provide needed materials.

DZERZHINSKIY'S 1922 VISIT TO ZUGDIDI RECALLED, CHERISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 February 1983 page 4 carries L. Khubuluri's account of his visit with an aged woman in Zugdidi, Tamar Chkheidze, who cherishes a faded photograph showing a group of early bolshevik leaders, including Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, Sergo Ordzhonikidze, and other central and local (Zugdidi) party officials and dignitaries. It was taken in the autumn of 1922 when Dzerzhinskiy and his group were on "special assignment" from Moscow to check out the "difficult situation" in Georgia owing to the activities of menshevik "enemies of the revolution" still operating in the area. Tamar Chkheidze's husband Vano was secretary of the Zugdidi district party committee at the time and helped organize local hospitality for Dzerzhinskiy's entourage there. Tamar recalls with horror the atrocities committed by marauding agents of the deposed menshevik regime, including against innocent old people, women and children.

CSO: 1813/815

REGIONAL

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, TASKS OF GEORGIAN CP BODIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 February 1983 has a 1,700-word front-page editorial discussing the results of the recent 12th GCP Central Committee Plenum, which dealt with the GCP Central Committee's and Buro's own past performance and present and future tasks under the general heading of discipline and a more creative style in party work. The work of the plenum itself was a model of efficient planning and execution, a good example of how to get the most done in a short time while focusing on truly essential matters. In particular, as has been the practice in recent plenums, advance copies of the report and the questions to be dealt with were sent out to members for commentary, critique, and suggestions. The business of the plenum was conducted in a positive atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism. All this has come about from 10 years of diligence along these lines, and the GCP's experience has caught the attention of the nation's press and other media.

A major focus of the plenum, especially in light of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, was discipline in all endeavors and on all levels. In regard to party work, efficiency is achieved by being more selective in the matters to be dealt with and by cutting down on excessive meetings and conferences, delegating specific matters and tasks to groups and commissions (though this practice must not allow the proliferation of links, getting carried away with "forms for form's sake").

The editorial then focuses on the positive advances that have been made in regard to cadre work since the 17th (Cadre) Party Plenum, including party certification on nomenklatura officials, the practice of having Central Committee secretaries meet with lower-level secretaries, and so on, with the aim of imparting the central secretariat's and buro's "creative style" to the local bodies. The key word throughout is "discipline."

Very soon, an all-union conference will be held in Georgia concerning the tasks of enhancing the role of the primary party organizations.

Page 2 of this issue is given over almost wholly to the occasional rubric "The Primary Organization Is the Party's Foundation," with the subheading "Through the Prism of Discipline." Articles and reports of varying length

from different party organizations deal with these factors both in general terms and with regard to particular instances of failure to exercise party control, resulting sometimes in reprimands and warnings. The page ends with a 500-word Question/Answer feature. Two questions are dealt with: The low-level party unit's right to reject a member's bid to transfer to another outfit; and its right to intervene when an administration official attempts to fire an employee illegally.

CSO: 1813/817

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN OFFICIAL URGES CLOSING AVENUES TO 'JOB-DRIFTERS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 February 1983 page 2 carries GSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman V. Vadachkoria's 2,300-word article on the general subject of discipline, especially labor and executive discipline, in light of Andropov's remarks at Moscow Stankostroitel and other recent pronouncements, directives and initiatives. To put an end to labor discipline infractions such as absenteeism, tardiness, goofing off on the job, and so on it is up to both management and the labor collectives to crack down on violators. Too many people view such goings-on as just childish pranks. Too many managers fail to record infractions, and even conceal them.

Polls have determined that 35 percent of the worst violators are young workers, indicating the need for better indoctrination and counseling, also more deliberate mentorship [nastavnichestvo] and sponsorship [shefstvo].

Job-drifters [letuny] are a special concern, and again it is chiefly young workers who are at fault, drifting from one enterprise to another in search either of more money or, in most cases, a cushier job where nothing is demanded of them. It is high time we put an end to this, using existing labor laws at least. Too many such drifters are allowed--even encouraged--to leave "on their own accord." We ought to stipulate that the consent of the workers' assembly is needed. The author also urges the local soviets having jurisdiction over particular drifters to keep track of them, where they go and who they work for. Employers should demand objective references from prospective employees. Drifters should not be granted the same benefits that those who have stuck with their job get.

Vadachkoria then turns to matters of executive and contract discipline, violation of which still plagues the Georgian economy and keeps productivity and quality low. Deliveries of stipulated quantities and mixes of supplies and materials are chronically unsatisfactory. Even associations and enterprises belonging to the same ministry keep failing to meet each other's contract terms, giving rise in addition to endless, wasteful squabbling and bickering (the Kirov Stankostroitel Plant and the Tbilisi Iron and Steel Works are cited as examples). As a result of chaotic supply and delivery problems, managers and executives always have a ready-made excuse for their own failures and shortcomings.

The author ends his piece with a discussion of the essential aspects of style and morality in leadership.

CSO: 1813/817

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN BOOK DISCUSSES ROLE OF 'RUSSIAN BURO' 1912-1917

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 February 1983 page 3 carries Dr of Historical Sciences, L. Toidze's 1,000-word review of K. Totochava's book "V. I. Lenin and the Russian Buro of the RSDRP(b) Central Committee," which recounts the activities of the buro after it was set up at the Sixth (Prague) Party Conference to coordinate all the legal and illegal activities of the Bolshevik Party in the years leading up to the 1917 revolution. Among other members, the buro included Stalin, Ordzhonikidze, Spandaryan and Goloshchekin. In effect, it carried out the mission of organizing the masses, printing and distributing illegal propaganda, and promoting revolutionary ideas. The book sheds considerable light as well on the key contributions made by the Georgian party organizations and, in particular, those "bolsheviks who were the tempered products of the Georgian party organizations." Lenin was in close contact with the buro at all times, sending messages and issuing directives, with particular emphasis on "the national question." Indeed, Lenin's formulations in this latter regard were the first such in the history of Marxian revolutionary thought, and the buro worked assiduously to implement them.

There is much emphasis on the role played by the buro in preparing for and launching the February Revolution, with, however, some mention of oversights and missed opportunities. Finally, the book deals with the controversial question of just when the buro was phased out--February, March, or April 1917; the author shows convincingly that it was in April, when Lenin returned. Thanks to the author's diligence and thorough research, a decisive rebuff is dealt those bourgeois falsifiers of history who claim that the bolsheviks did little or nothing to overthrow the czar in World War I. In fact, the February Bourgeois-Democratic Revolution confirmed the correctness of Lenin's revolutionary strategy and tactics and the slogans of the Bolshevik Party. The first work on this theme to appear in Georgian historiography, the book is directly relevant to the tasks of Soviet historical science today.

CSO: 1813/817

REGIONAL

CONSTRUCTION PLAN ALTERED TO SAVE MOLDAVIAN HISTORICAL SITES

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 February 1983 page 4 carries a 90-word article titled "The Preservation of Monuments Will Be Secured" by D. Frunze. The article announces the alteration of construction plans so as to insure the preservation of several valuable historical sites in Moldavia.

REPUBLIC BOOK STORES APPEAL FOR USED BOOKS

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 12 February 1983 page 4 carries a 150-word announcement titled "Attention Booklovers" and Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 February 1983 page 4 carries a 125-word announcement titled "Dear Comrades." Both articles report that local book stores are seeking to buy used books.

FIRST VOLUME OF TURKMEN SSR LAWS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 February 1983 page 3 carries an 850-word article titled "A New Compilation of the Laws of the Republic" by D. An. The article announces and briefly reviews the first volume of a projected multi-volume collection of the laws of the Turkmen SSR.

MUTUAL IMPACT OF RUSSIAN, UZBEK LITERATURE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 February 1983 p 3 carries an 875-word article titled "A Single International Culture" by Kh. Azimov and K. Dzhurayev. The article discusses the important role played by Russian language and literature in the development of Uzbek writers and the impact of Uzbek literature in translation on the Soviet Union as a whole.

CSO: 1800/1090

REGIONAL

KAZAKH FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER NAMED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 May 83 p 1 carries an ukase from the presidium of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet that announces B. B. Tymbayev's appointment as Minister of the Food Industry, replacing N. D. Tantsyura who was appointed Kazakh Minister of Trade.

KAZAKH SEMINAR OF JOURNALISTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 Apr 83 p 3 reports a republic seminar of journalists writing on legal topics organized by the Journalists Union and the Kazakh Ministry of Justice. The journalists met to learn more about increasing labor and legal discipline, about improving labor resources and preventing misuse of state property. Representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Internal Affairs, Supreme Court, Trade Union, Gosplan, and State Labor Committee spoke.

'SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OF LABOR' SLOW IN GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 February 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by Economics Candidate S. Iakobidze, director of the Agriculture Ministry's Republic Center of Scientific Organization of Labor and Production Administration, on the need for more vigorous efforts of scientific organization of labor in agriculture. For one thing, there are not enough trained cadres in that line, partly due to low pay and other incentives. The author proposes that affiliates of the center he heads be established in Adjara, Abkhazia and Ossetia, and that more institutes do work on theory and applications. With regard to adoption, the author complains that the farming units and organizations that could benefit most from advanced experience are apathetic at best, and no one has responsibility for ensuring that recommendations adopted are actually implemented. Official forms that are supposed to be filled out concerning these efforts are by and large neglected, and the author urges that measures of adoption of scientific organization of labor be made part of socialist obligations and figured in when computing competition standings.

CSO: 1813/817

REGIONAL

GORI MICRORAYON COUNCIL FUNCTIONS WELL, BRINGS BENEFITS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 February 1983 page 2 has a 1,200-word piece by B. Nozadze, committee chairman of the Gori Cotton Production Association Settlement Microrayon Council, sketching the activities of the council and the benefits it has brought. For one thing, it relieves higher bodies (local soviets, raykoms, and so forth) of routine matters that can be handled right in the settlement--in particular, housing and community service problems, neighborhood and domestic squabbles, and juvenile delinquency. These problems are indeed of constant concern: poorly constructed housing needs repairs and patching all the time, water and electricity service is sporadic, some schools and other facilities lack heating altogether, neighborhood and family conflicts go on all the time, and juvenile delinquents need attention. The council involves itself in all these matters, and quite successfully. In addition, it sponsors cultural and sports events, beautification contests, and other worthy doings. It is an excellent example of people's self-government at work.

'PROVINCIAL' GEORGIAN ATTITUDES AGAINST INDUSTRIALIZATION SATIRIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 February 1983 page 4 carries regular "feuilleton" writer Rezo Dvalishvili's 1,000-word humorous piece satirizing provincial attitudes against industrialization. The setting is a typical supra [a banquet at which numerous toasts are drunk] in a small mountain town which lacks just about every amenity of civilization, including decent roads, electricity, gas, TV reception, a doctor or enough teachers. The toastmaster [tamada] and various participants extol their rural nook's natural beauties and hoot at the notion of building a plant, good roads, a rail line, or a marble quarry that would spoil it all--"All we need is our wonderful wine!" By cogent argument, the narrator and a young school-teacher at the supra turn their table-mates' sentiments around; soon everyone is enthusiastically drawing grandiose infrastructural and industrial development plans on the tablecloth. Even the idea of a nuclear power plant is cheerfully received.

GEORGIAN CONFERENCE HELD ON 'PERFECTING AGROCOMPLEX ADMINISTRATION'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 February 1983 page 2 carries Docent I. Meskhi's 500-word report on a scientific-practical conference held in Bolnisi Rayon to discuss ways to perfect the administration of the agroindustrial complex. It was sponsored by the GCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, the Znaniye Society, Georgian Gosplan's Scientific-Research Institute of Economics, Planning, and Administration, and the Bolnisi Raykom. Participants included party and economic executives as well as specialists from Gardabani, Marneuli, Bolnisi, and Dmanisi rayons. They emphasized the need for strong ideological work and urged that the Abasha experience be pushed in Bolnisi and its neighboring rayons.